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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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State unemployment rate shows slight decline. Tennessee's unemployment rate for February stood at 7.0 percent, down just a bit from January's 7.1 percent. The number unemployed declined by 1,700 during the month while the number employed increased by 7,900. February 1979 saw an unemployment rate of 6.7 percent as unemployment hit 229,400 of the state's labor force of 1,926,000.

U. S. unemployment rate constant. The nation's unemployment rate remained at 6.8 percent during February. The unemployment rate for February 1979 was 6.4 percent.

Transportation leads CPI hike. The cost of transportation increased 2.6 percent during February to lead the major categories measured by the Consumer Price Index. The greatest increase over the past 12 months also occurred in transporation, which experienced a 22.5 percent hike. Overall, the CPI has risen to 236.4 and 236.5 for the All Urban Consumers and Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, respectively.

Slight increase in benefit check, trust fund decreases. The average benefit check for February was $75.28, an increase of $0.10 over January's average check. The trust fund, meanwhile, decreased by $5.7 million and now stands at $252.8 million.

Big reduction in initial claims. Initial claims over the state experienced a 60 percent reduction from January's historical high. Data for February shows 44,707 claims filed during the month, a decrease of almost 68,000 from the previous month. This reflects normal seasonal patterns.

Nashville area has lowest unemployment rate among state's SMSA's for '79. The Nashville SMSA, with an annual average unemployment rate of 4.3 percent, had the lowest rate among Tennessee SMSA's during 1979. Following were: Knoxville, 4.5 percent, Johnson City, 5.1 percent, Memphis, 5.2 percent, and Chattanooga, 5.8 percent.

Jackson, Williamson Counties show state's highest, lowest unemployment rates. Jackson County with a 14.2 percent annual average unemployment rate for 1979, had the highest figure among Tennessee's 95 counties. Williamson County, with 2.7 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate.

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STATEWIDE

EMPLOYMENT The number of Tennesseans employed during February increased by 7,900, reaching 1,830,700. Total nonagricultural employment lost 1,700 however. This reduction occurred as manufacturing gained 300 workers while the nonmanufacturing sector lost 2,000 employees. There were no very large increases or decreases among the durable goods industries. The biggest change occurred in electrical machinery, which lost 400. Nondurables had one industry show a sizeable increase as apparel gained 1,000 while the largest loss, 900, occurred in the chemical industry. Within the nonmanufacturing sector, the construction industry showed heavy losses with a reduction of 5,100 workers. Trade lost 2,400 during the month. Large gains came in government, 3,900, and services, 2,300.

OVER THE YEAR The number of employed Tennesseans increased by 33,700 over the year. Nonagricultural employment grew by 41,200 during the same period with almost the entire increase coming in the nonmanufacturing sector (39,300). With two exceptions every industry in the sector showed an annual gain. Services showed the largest increase with 17,700 more workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT The state's unemployment rate during February was 7.0 percent as 137,500 workers were without jobs. The previous month saw 139,200 unemployed for a rate of 7.1 percent. During February 1979 the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent with 123,400 out of work.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Tennessee production worker saw little change in either the average weekly earnings or the average weekly hours for the month of February. In durable goods the average workweek decreased 0.1 hour and the average weekly earnings increased $4.19 to $243.39, while in nondurable goods, the average workweek increased 0.1 hour and the average weekly earnings decreased $1.38 to $225.01. The largest decrease was in rubber and plastic products where the average weekly earnings fell 3.8 percent, $263.71 to $253.50, and the average workweek decreased from 40.2 to 39.0 hours as a result of overtime cutbacks. The largest increase came in leather and leather products in which there was an increase in the average workweek, 37.9 to 40.8 hours, and a corresponding increase in the average weekly earnings, $178.51 to $190.13 (6.5 percent). Average weekly earnings for the state rose $1.18 as a result of the $.03 increase in hourly pay. The level was $19.85 greater than that of one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Changes From: Jan. 1980 Net	Jan. 1980 %	Feb. 1979 Net	Feb. 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	1,968.2	1,962.0	1,920.6	+6.2	+0.1	+47.6	+2.5
Employment 1/	1,830.7	1,822.8	1,797.0	+7.9	+0.4	+33.7	+1.9
Unemployment	137.5	139.2	123.4	-1.7	-1.2	+14.1	+11.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	7.1	6.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.8	6.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
All Manufacturing	$233.44	$232.26	$213.59	39.5	39.5	39.7	$5.91	$5.88	$5.38
Durable Goods	243.39	239.20	224.22	39.8	40.0	40.4	6.10	5.98	5.55
Lumber and Wood Products	172.42	171.38	154.91	37.0	38.0	37.6	4.66	4.51	4.12
Furniture and Fixtures	177.30	173.35	161.83	37.5	37.2	38.1	4.73	4.66	4.30
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	302.63	296.60	293.54	39.1	39.6	40.6	7.74	7.49	7.23
Primary Metal Products	329.51	327.60	309.10	39.7	40.0	42.4	8.30	8.09	7.29
Fab. Metal Products	260.21	259.37	232.76	41.7	41.7	40.2	6.24	6.22	5.79
Machinery, Including Elec.	237.74	236.40	218.02	40.5	40.9	40.8	5.87	5.78	5.37
Instru. & Related Products	197.87	202.95	190.08	40.3	41.0	39.6	4.91	4.95	4.80
Nondurable Goods	225.01	226.39	204.62	39.2	39.1	39.2	5.74	5.79	5.22
Food & Kindred Products	252.76	245.43	218.90	41.3	40.3	39.8	6.12	6.09	5.50
Textile Mill Products	192.23	192.17	169.49	40.9	40.8	39.6	4.70	4.71	4.28
Apparel	155.30	157.38	144.87	36.2	36.6	36.4	4.29	4.30	3.98
Paper & Allied Prod.	298.87	296.31	270.16	41.8	41.5	41.5	7.15	7.14	6.51
Chemical & Allied Prod.	316.68	315.15	280.70	40.6	40.3	40.8	7.80	7.82	6.88
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	253.50	263.71	234.84	39.0	40.2	41.2	6.50	6.56	5.70
Leather and Leather Prod.	190.13	178.51	168.87	40.8	37.9	39.0	4.66	4.71	4.33

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1980	TOTAL Jan. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	NON-WHITE Jan. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980	VETERAN Jan. 1980
New Applications	17,118	20,514	6,662	7,331	6,467	5,139	2,141	2,496
Testing	2,002	2,688	644	697	661	705	236	307
Enrolled in Training	336	516	295	416	116	194	21	48
Nonagricultural Placement	7,061	1,123	2,830	2,802	1,786	1,635	1,277	1,277
Counseling	2,689	2,973	1,720	1,822	862	952	499	535

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change Jan. 1980 To Feb. 1980	Feb. 1979 To Feb. 1980
TOTAL	1,775.9	1,777.6	1,734.7	-1.7	+41.2
Manufacturing	525.7	525.4	523.8	+0.3	+ 1.9
Durable Goods	236.4	236.3	238.6	+0.1	- 2.2
Lumber	20.6	20.5	19.8	+0.1	+ 0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	23.7	23.9	25.4	-0.2	- 1.7
Stone, Clay & Glass	16.3	16.3	16.6	-0.0	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	20.3	20.0	20.8	+0.3	- 0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	33.5	33.5	33.7	.0	- 0.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	35.8	35.8	36.0	.0	- 0.2
Electrical Machinery	39.6	40.0	41.2	-0.4	- 1.6
Transportation Equipment	27.4	27.1	26.8	+0.3	+ 0.6
Precision Instr. & Ordnance	7.2	7.3	7.2	-0.1	.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.0	10.7	11.1	+0.3	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	289.3	289.1	285.2	+0.2	+ 4.1
Food Products	19.6	19.1	19.0	+0.5	+ 0.6
Meat Products	8.1	8.0	7.8	+0.1	+ 0.3
Dairy Products	4.2	4.2	4.0	0	+ 0.2
Tobacco	1.6	1.8	1.7	-0.2	- 0.1
Textile Mills	26.6	26.6	28.1	0	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	12.1	12.0	13.0	+0.1	- 0.9
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.4	2.3	2.5	+0.1	- 0.1
Apparel	70.4	69.4	69.1	+1.0	+ 1.3
Paper	18.3	18.3	18.2	0	+ 0.1
Printing & Publishing	27.5	27.7	26.6	-0.2	+ 0.9
Chemicals	57.9	58.8	57.9	-0.9	0
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	22.7	23.1	22.5	-0.4	+ 0.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.6	.6	.6	-0.2	- 0.2
Rubber	25.8	26.0	23.8	-0.2	+ 2.0
Leather	21.2	20.8	20.2	+0.4	+ 1.0
Nonmanufacturing	1,250.2	1,252.2	1,210.9	-2.0	+39.3
Mining	10.1	10.3	10.4	-0.2	- 0.3
Construction	80.2	85.3	74.9	-5.1	+ 5.3
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	85.9	85.8	84.4	+0.1	+ 1.5
Trade	384.1	386.5	375.2	-2.4	+ 8.9
Wholesale Trade	111.8	111.2	106.0	+0.6	+ 5.8
Wholesale Durable Goods	65.4	65.6	64.6	-0.2	+ 0.8
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	46.4	45.6	43.4	+0.8	+ 3.0
Retail Trade	272.3	275.3	267.2	-3.0	+ 5.1
Retail Gen. Merchandise	38.5	39.3	38.2	-0.8	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	76.6	77.2	75.8	-0.6	+ 0.8
Banking	25.9	25.9	25.0	0	+ 0.9
Insurance Carriers	20.0	20.0	19.3	0	+ 0.7
Services	290.1	287.8	272.4	+2.3	+17.7
Government	323.2	319.3	317.8	+3.9	+ 5.4
Federal	76.5	74.8	74.3	+1.7	+ 2.2
State and Local	246.7	244.5	243.5	+2.2	+ 3.2

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salare employment in the Chattanooga SMSA experienced a seasonal decrease of 500 between mid-January and mid-February. Mining, contract construction and retail trade accounted for the majority of the employment drop. Call backs and new hires in food products and textile mills gave manufacturing employment an over all increase of 100 between months. The present level of nonagricultural wage and salary employment stands at 175,300 in the area.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural wage and salary employment has increased by 700 or 0.4 percent. The increase is from an overall employment gain of 2,800 in nonmanufacturing, which more than offset the loss of 2,100 in manufacturing employment. Fabricated metal products, textile mill products and chemicals suffered the brunt of the employment drop in manufacturing, while transportation, communication, and public utilities, services and government led the way for the overall gain. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment a year ago was 174,600 in the Chattanooga SMSA.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment in the Chattanooga SMSA reached 13,400 during February, giving the area a rate of 6.9 percent. This was a slight increase over the previous month's 13,100, or 6.8 percent unemployed. During February 1979 there were only 10,600, or 5.7 percent unemployed.

HOURS AND EARNINGS There was a decline of $0.83 in the average weekly earnings for the Chattanooga production worker, putting the figure at $239.62, while the average weekly hours remained unchanged over the month at 41.6. Durable goods showed a decrease in the average weekly earnings, from $263.36 to $261.84, with a corresponding decrease in the average weekly hours, from 41.8 to 40.7. Iron and steel foundries showed the largest drop (8.5 percent) from $263.45 to $242.14 for the average weekly earnings and from 41.1 to 37.6 for the average weekly hours. Nondurable goods showed increases for both categories, increasing from $217.35 to $222.18 and from 41.4 to 42.4. The largest increase came in chemical and allied products which increased from $296.91 to $305.45 for the average weekly earnings. and from 39.8 to 41.0 for the average weekly hours.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Changes From: Jan. 1980 Net	%	Feb. 1979 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	193.7	193.2	186.2	+0.5	+0.3	+7.5	+4.0
Unemployment	13.4	13.1	10.6	+0.3	+2.3	+2.8	+26.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.8	5.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	180.3	180.1	175.6	+0.2	+0.1	+4.7	+2.7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
All Manufacturing	$239.62	$240.45	$216.41	41.6	41.6	40.3	$5.76	$5.78	$5.37
Durable Goods	261.70	268.36	235.62	40.7	41.8	39.6	6.43	6.42	5.95
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	262.84	264.54	235.60	40.5	39.9	38.0	6.49	6.63	6.20
Iron & Steel Foundries	242.14	263.45	255.55	37.6	41.1	42.1	6.44	6.41	6.07
Fabricated Metal Products	311.74	311.22	266.85	41.9	42.4	38.9	7.44	7.34	6.86
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	305.92	307.00	262.10	44.4	44.3	42.4	6.89	6.93	5.71
Nondurable Goods	222.18	217.35	200.82	42.4	41.4	40.9	5.24	5.25	4.91
Textile Mill Products	207.02	204.30	175.97	45.7	45.3	42.2	4.53	4.51	4.17
Knitting Mills	159.00	158.91	139.45	38.5	38.2	38.1	4.13	4.16	3.66
Paper and Allied Products	282.30	291.09	269.95	43.7	45.2	44.4	6.46	6.44	6.08
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	305.45	296.91	290.61	41.0	39.8	42.8	7.45	7.46	6.76

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980
New Applications	1,743	1,856	715	691	345	381	264	291
Testing	177	195	81	75	75	84	20	19
Enrolled in Training	34	59	32	51	16	42	0	3
Nonagricultural Placement	455	460	263	228	111	131	97	86
Counseling	166	210	108	149	68	111	27	29

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change: Jan. '80 To Feb. '80	Net Change: Feb. '79 To Feb. '80
TOTAL	175.3	175.8	174.6	- .5	+ .7
Manufacturing	53.9	53.8	56.0	+ .1	-2.1
Durable Goods	23.7	23.9	25.2	- .2	-1.5
Lumber (except furniture)	.9	.9	.8	0	+ .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Primary Metals	4.8	4.8	5.0	0	- .2
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.2	7.3	8.4	- .1	-1.2
Machinery (except elec.)	3.5	3.6	3.5	- .1	0
All Other	5.0	5.0	5.2	0	- .2
Nondurable Goods	30.2	29.9	30.8	+ .3	- .6
Food Products	5.2	5.0	4.9	+ .2	+ .3
Textile Mill Products	13.4	13.3	13.9	+ .1	- .5
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0	- .2
Apparel	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	+ .1
Paper Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	+ .1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	- .1
Chemicals	5.8	5.8	6.1	0	- .3
All Other	1.4	1.4	1.6	0	- .2
Nonmanufacturing	121.4	122.0	118.6	- .6	+2.8
Mining	1.2	1.3	1.2	- .1	0
Construction	6.6	6.8	6.8	- .2	- .2
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	6.6	0	+ .6
Trade	32.5	32.8	33.0	- .3	- .5
Wholesale Trade	8.7	8.7	8.6	0	+ .1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.5	5.5	5.5	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.1	0	+ .1
Retail Trade	23.8	24.1	24.4	- .3	- .6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	10.0	10.0	9.8	0	+ .2
Service	28.4	28.8	28.2	+ .1	+ .7
Government	35.0	35.1	33.0	- .1	+2.0
Federal	9.4	9.4	9.7	- .1	- .4
State and Local	25.7	25.7	23.3	0	+2.4

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Knoxville SMSA diminished by 600 from mid-January to mid-February. This loss was evenly divided between the manufacturing and the nonmanufacturing sectors with each dropping 300. Trade, which lost 600, was the biggest loser over the month while government showed the largest gain(400).

OVER THE YEAR During the past 12 months nonagricultural employment has decreased by 1,300. The manufacturing sector was responsible for this overall loss as it dropped 1,600. The apparel industry was by far the biggest loser with a reduction of 1,500 workers. Consequently, durable goods industries accounted for the overall drop in manufacturing employment. The nonmanufacturing sector showed a gain of 300 during the year with the largest increase occurring in service, 700, and the biggest loss occurring in trade, 500.

UNEMPLOYMENT The area's unemployment rate dropped to 5.5 percent during February as 11,100 workers were unemployed. This was a decline from January's 12,500 unemployed and 6.1 percent unemployment rate. During February 1979 there were 9,100 unemployed for a rate of 4.4 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings for Knoxville production workers increased $1.33 ($273.64 to $274.97), while the average weekly hours decreased 0.1 hour to 40.2. Durable goods showed little change as did nondurable goods, with the average weekly earnings changing from $304.22 to $304.84 for the former and from $256.56 to $257.75 for the latter. The average weekly hours for nondurable goods stayed the same, while durable goods showed a slight decrease, 41.0 to 40.7. On the published level there were few changes, but stone, clay, and glass, and apparel showed declines. Stone, clay and glass decreased from $296.59 to $282.07 and apparel decreased from $186.73 to $180.16 in average weekly earnings. Both industries also showed decreases in the average weekly hours, from 44.6 to 42.1 and from 37.8 to 37.3 hours, respectively.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Feb 1980	Jan 1980	Feb 1979	Changes From: Jan. 1980 Net	Jan. 1980 %	Feb. 1979 Net	Feb. 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	202.3	203.3	204.7	-1.0	-0.5	-2.4	-1.2
Unemployment	11.1	12.5	9.1	-1.4	-11.2	+2.0	+22.0
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	6.1	4.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	191.2	190.8	195.6	+0.4	+0.2	-4.4	-2.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
All Manufacturing	$274.97	$273.64	$250.85	40.2	40.3	40.2	$6.84	$6.79	$6.24
Durable Goods	304.84	304.22	285.18	40.7	41.0	42.0	7.49	7.42	6.79
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	282.07	296.59	256.96	42.1	44.6	39.9	6.70	6.65	6.44
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	231.90	232.56	243.18	40.4	40.8	42.0	5.74	5.70	5.79
Nondurable Goods	257.75	256.56	232.46	39.9	39.9	39.2	6.46	6.43	5.93
Food and Kindred Prod.	219.28	220.09	204.11	45.4	45.1	43.8	4.83	4.88	4.66
Textile Mill Products	180.64	179.93	159.60	41.2	40.8	40.1	4.37	4.41	3.98
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	180.14	186.73	175.43	37.3	37.8	36.7	4.83	4.94	4.78

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1980	TOTAL Jan. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	NON-WHITE Jan. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980	VETERAN Jan. 1980
New Applications	1,147	1,731	359	550	109	227	220	284
Testing	160	332	67	180	47	97	28	56
Enrolled in Training	23	82	20	78	10	35	3	8
Nonagricultural Placement	719	877	223	376	80	168	190	181
Counseling	228	320	112	152	36	52	59	83

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change Jan. 1980	Net Change Feb. 1979
TOTAL	193.2	193.8	194.5	- .6	-1.3
Manufacturing	52.2	52.5	53.8	- .3	-1.6
Durable Goods	15.6	15.5	15.6	+ .1	0
Lumber (except furniture)	1.5	1.5	1.7	0	- .2
Furniture and Fixtures	.5	.5	.6	0	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Machinery (except elec.)	2.5	2.5	2.4	0	+ .1
All Other	10.1	10.0	9.9	+ .1	+ .2
Nondurable Goods	36.6	37.0	38.2	- .4	-1.6
Food Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.6	2.9	- .1	- .4
Apparel	7.5	7.6	9.0	- .1	-1.5
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
All Other	20.3	20.5	20.0	- .2	+ .3
Nonmanufacturing	141.0	141.3	140.7	- .3	+ .3
Mining	1.6	1.3	1.6	+ .3	0
Construction	10.7	11.0	11.1	- .3	- .4
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.	0
Trade	40.2	40.8	40.7	- .6	- .5
Wholesale	10.4	10.5	10.7	- .1	- .3
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.5	6.6	6.7	- .1	- .2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	- .1
Retail	29.8	30.3	30.0	- .5	- .2
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.1	7.9	- .1	+ .1
Service	30.0	30.0	29.3	0	+ .7
Government	42.6	42.2	42.2	+ .4	+ .4
Federal	9.1	9.1	9.0	0	+ .1
State & Local	33.5	33.1	33.2	+ .4	+ .3

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Memphis SMSA was 356,500 in February 1980; a decrease of 1,400 from January. A large part of the loss was due to a seasonal decrease in retail trade. The manufacturing sector was relatively stable with four industries losing 100 workers each and all other industries remaining unchanged.

OVER THE YEAR Compared to February 1979, nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 1,600 higher in February 1980. An increase of 5,200 in the nonmanufacturing sector was partially offset by a decrease of 3,600 in the manufacturing sector. Workers on strike accounted for 2,000 of the loss in manufacturing. There were no strikes in progress in February 1979. Permanent plant closings accounted for the loss of 800 in the food products industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT In February 1980, an estimated 22,600 persons were unemployed; an increase of 300 over January. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Compared to February 1979, the number of unemployed persons for February 1979 of this year, was 1,600 higher. The unemployment rate in February 1980 was 5.6 percent of the civilian labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Memphis production worker saw an average of $1.95 a week less for the month of February and worked an average of 0.3 hour less. Durable goods decreased in both average weekly hours and average weekly earnings; 40.5 to 38.8 for the former and $235.71 to $223.49 for the latter. Lumber and wood products decreased 3.6 percent ($179.21 to $172.75) in average weekly earnings, probably due to a shorter average workweek (39.3 to 37.8 hours). Nondurable goods showed a slight increase in the average weekly earnings ($280.28 to $282.96) which corresponded to a slight increase in the average weekly hours (39.2 to 39.3 hours). Food and kindred products showed the largest increases for Memphis industries on the published level. The average weekly earnings for food increased from $288.05 to $301.29 while the average workweek increased 1.0 hour to 41.8 as a result of wage rate increases and overtime.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	Changes From: January 1980 Net	January 1980 %	February 1979 Net	February 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	381.1	379.4	374.0	+1.9	+0.5	+7.3	+2.0
Unemployment	22.6	22.3	21.0	+0.3	+1.3	+1.6	+7.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	5.9	5.6	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	358.7	357.1	353.0	+1.6	+4.5	+5.7	+1.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

February 1980: 2005
January 1980 : 1615
February 1979: 0

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
All Manufacturing	$256.75	$258.70	$239.40	39.5	39.8	40.1	$6.50	$6.50	$5.97
Durable Goods	223.49	235.71	222.56	38.8	40.5	40.1	5.76	5.82	5.55
Lumber and Wood Products	172.75	179.21	154.03	37.8	39.3	36.5	4.57	4.56	4.22
Furniture and Fixtures	156.31	152.25	146.31	38.5	37.5	38.2	4.06	4.06	3.83
Nondurable Goods	282.96	280.28	255.67	39.3	39.2	40.2	7.20	7.15	6.36
Food and Kindred Products	301.38	288.05	239.40	41.8	40.8	38.8	7.21	7.06	6.17
Paper and Allied Products	301.29	306.81	264.59	41.5	41.8	41.8	7.26	7.34	6.33
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	298.28	299.38	293.49	37.1	37.8	44.2	8.04	7.92	6.64

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL Feb. 1980	TOTAL Jan. 1980	NEW HIRES Feb. 1980	NEW HIRES Jan. 1980	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL Feb. 1980	TOTAL Jan. 1980	QUITS Feb. 1980	QUITS Jan. 1980	LAYOFFS Feb. 1980	LAYOFFS Jan. 1980
All Manufacturing	2.5	2.8	1.6	1.6	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2
Durable Goods	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	3.9	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.5
Lumber	2.5	3.5	1.6	3.1	2.4	3.7	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.9
Furniture	4.8	4.0	4.2	2.8	5.2	2.5	4.0	1.6	0.2	*
Nonelectric Machinery	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.3
Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.8	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9
Food	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
Paper	1.3	6.6	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	*
Chemicals	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3

1/Preliminary
*Less than 0.1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	Net Change January 1980	Net Change February 1979
TOTAL	356.5	357.9	354.9	-1.4	+1.6
Manufacturing	59.5	59.9	63.1	-0.4	-3.6
Durable Goods	26.4	26.5	27.7	-0.1	-1.3
Lumber (except furniture)	3.1	3.1	3.3	0	-0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	+0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.7	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	0	+0.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.4	4.4	6.0	0	-1.6
Electrical Machinery	2.8	2.8	2.4	0	+0.4
All Other	7.1	7.2	7.1	-0.1	0
Nondurable Goods	33.1	33.4	35.4	-0.3	-2.3
Food Products	9.6	9.6	10.4	0	-0.8
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	0	-0.2
Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-0.1
Paper Products	5.9	6.0	6.5	-0.1	-0.6
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.9	3.9	-0.1	-0.1
Chemicals	6.4	6.4	6.4	0	0
All Other	5.4	5.5	6.1	-0.1	-0.7
Nonmanufacturing	297.0	298.0	291.8	-1.0	+5.2
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Construction	15.4	15.5	14.2	-0.1	+1.2
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.9	27.0	26.6	-0.1	+0.3
Trade	96.1	96.9	95.4	-0.8	+0.7
Wholesale	32.7	32.7	32.2	0	+0.5
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.2	20.2	20.1	0	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.5	12.5	12.1	0	+0.4
Retail	63.4	64.2	63.2	-0.8	+0.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.7	19.8	19.1	-0.1	+0.6
Service	71.1	71.2	69.0	-0.1	+2.1
Government	67.6	67.5	67.4	+0.1	+0.2
Federal	17.3	17.2	16.9	+0.1	+0.4
State & Local	50.3	50.3	50.5	0	-0.2

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1980	TOTAL Jan. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	NON-WHITE Jan. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980	VETERAN Jan. 1980
New Applications	2,090	3,879	1,704	2,351	1,622	2,496	181	442
Testing	253	710	92	184	157	371	26	84
Enrolled in Training	42	70	40	66	34	64	0	2
Nonagricultural Placement	596	957	417	582	469	568	117	221
Counseling	204	442	188	319	180	334	18	51

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment in the Nashville SMSA declined by 600 between mid-January and mid-February. The manufacturing sector gained 100 workers while nonmanufacturing industries lost 700 employees. There was little activity in manufacturing as no single industry showed either an increase or decrease greater than 100. Overall, however, durable goods industries lost 300. Trade, which lost 700, was the single largest cause of the reduction in the nonmanufacturing sector.

OVER THE YEAR From February 1979 to February 1980, nonagricultural employment in the Nashville SMSA increased by 9,900. This increase was attributable to a gain of 11,400 in the nonmanufacturing sector compared to the 1,500 decrease among the manufacturing industries. Industries showing the greatest increases over the last 12 months include service and miscellaneous, 6,400, government, 2,400, and construction, 2,300. The largest loss over the year came in trade, 1,700.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment in the Nashville area dropped to 4.7 percent during February as unemployment stood at 19,300. This was a drop from the previous month's rate of 5.3 percent with 21,400 unemployed. February 1979 saw 16,600 out of work with an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Nashville production workers saw a $4.73 increase in the average weekly earnings for February ($246.27) while the average workweek increased 0.2 hour to 38.6 hours. Durable goods increased in average weekly earnings ($244.67 to $251.75) and in average weekly hours (37.7 to 37.8 hours). Nondurable goods showed a slight increase in the average weekly earnings and the average weekly hours, $238.16 to $239.18 and 39.3 to 39.6, respectively. On the published level, food and kindred products showed an increase in the average weekly earnings, ($269.95 to $275.32) while the average weekly hours also increased (38.4 to 39.5 hours). Printing and publishing showed a decrease in the average workweek (39.0 to 38.2 hours) and a corresponding decrease in the average weekly earnings ($259.74 to $256.32) as a result of a shorter scheduled workweek.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Changes From: Jan. 1980 Net	Jan. 1980 %	Feb. 1979 Net	Feb. 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	408.0	407.6	396.9	+0.4	+0.1	+11.1	+2.8
Employment 1/	388.7	386.2	380.3	+2.5	+0.6	+ 8.4	+2.2
Unemployment	19.3	21.4	16.6	-2.1	-9.8	+ 2.7	+16.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.3	4.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.8	6.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
All Manufacturing	$246.27	$241.54	$232.06	38.6	38.4	39.6	$6.38	$6.29	$5.86
Durable Goods	251.75	244.67	247.20	37.8	37.7	40.0	6.66	6.49	6.18
Nondurable Goods	239.18	238.16	215.52	39.6	39.3	39.4	6.04	6.06	5.47
Food and Kindred Products	275.32	269.95	238.32	39.5	38.4	38.5	6.97	7.03	6.19
Printing and Publishing	256.32	259.74	237.93	38.2	39.0	38.5	6.71	6.66	6.18

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980
New Applications	3,589	4,171	1,100	1,200	874	1,139	476	509
Testing	258	300	93	45	75	75	72	18
Enrolled in Training	47	53	43	40	23	25	4	6
Nonagricultural Placement	1,207	1,269	411	381	338	313	260	219
Counseling	855	617	357	296	225	242	170	143

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change Jan. '80 To Feb. '80	Net Change Feb. '79 To Feb. '80
TOTAL	366.0	366.6	356.1	-0.6	+ 9.9
Manufacturing	82.2	82.1	83.7	+0.1	- 1.5
Durable Goods	42.2	41.8	42.8	+0.4	- 0.6
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	3.8	3.7	3.8	+0.1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	6.8	6.7	6.9	+0.1	- 0.1
Machinery	11.1	11.1	11.8	0	- 0.7
Transportation	9.6	9.5	9.8	+0.1	- 0.2
All Other	9.2	9.1	8.9	+0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	40.0	40.3	40.9	-0.3	- 0.9
Food Products	6.5	6.6	6.5	-0.1	0
Textile Mill Products	1.2	1.3	1.4	-0.1	- 0.2
Apparel	5.3	5.3	5.4	0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.3	10.8	-0.1	+ 0.4
Petroleum and Rubber	4.3	4.2	4.5	+0.1	- 0.2
Leather	4.6	4.6	5.0	0	- 0.4
All Other	6.9	7.0	7.3	-0.1	- 0.4
Nonmanufacturing	283.8	284.5	272.4	-0.7	+11.4
Construction	20.2	20.5	17.9	-0.3	+ 2.3
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	22.1	22.1	21.3	0	+ 0.8
Trade	80.5	81.2	82.2	-0.7	- 1.7
Wholesale	24.0	24.0	24.2	0	- 0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	15.9	16.0	15.7	-0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.1	8.0	8.5	+0.1	- 0.4
Retail	56.5	57.2	58.0	-0.7	- 1.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.4	24.4	23.2	0	+ 1.2
Service and Miscellaneous	72.0	72.0	65.6	0	+ 6.4
Government	64.6	64.3	62.2	+0.3	+ 2.4
Federal	8.5	8.4	8.5	+0.1	0
State and Local	56.1	55.9	53.7	+0.2	+ 2.4

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Tri-Cities SMSA increased by 100 over the past month. Industries within the manufacturing sector, which lost 100 during the period, were stable with none showing a change greater than 100. The nonmanufacturing sector, which netted an increase of 200, showed more substantial changes including an increase of 1,200 in government and a decrease of 700 in construction and 600 in trade.

OVER THE YEAR During the past year total nonagricultural employment in the area has increased 1,500. Manufacturing industries dropped 1,200 during the period as furniture and fixtures lost 900. The nonmanufacturing sector, however, gained 2,700. Government, 1,600, and services, 800, showed the largest gains. The trade industry was mixed as wholesale trade gained 400 during the year while retail trade lost 500.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment as of mid-February was 10,800 or 6.3 percent of a labor force of 171,900, compared with 10,900 or 6.4 percent of a labor force of 170,300 as of mid-January. One year ago unemployment was 11,600 or 6.8 percent of a labor force of 170,000.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Changes From: Jan. 1980 Net	%	Feb. 1979 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	171.9	170.3	170.0	+ 1.6	+ .9	+ 1.9	+ 1.1
Unemployment	10.8	10.9	11.6	- .1	- .9	- .8	- 6.9
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.4	6.8				
Total Employment	161.1	159.4	158.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	+ 1.7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	VIRGINIA PORTION Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	133.5	132.4	131.8	38.4	37.9	38.2
Unemployment	8.3	8.5	8.6	2.5	2.4	3.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	7.9
Total Employment	125.2	123.9	123.2	35.9	35.5	35.2

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Net Change Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
TOTAL	134.2	134.1	132.7	+ .1	+ 1.5
Manufacturing	51.6	51.7	52.8	- .1	- 1.2
Durable Goods	20.8	21.1	21.7	- .3	- .9
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.9	2.7	- .1	- .9
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	2.0	2.1	- .1	- .2
Primary Metals & Fabricated Metal Products	6.1	6.1	5.9	0	+ .2
All Other Durable Goods	11.0	11.1	11.0	- .1	0
Nondurable Goods	32.8	32.6	33.1	+ .2	- .3
Food Products	3.0	3.0	3.3	0	- .3
Textile Mill Products	2.8	2.8	3.1	0	- .3
Apparel	4.5	4.4	4.2	+ .1	+ .3
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.4	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.3	16.2	16.1	+ .1	+ .2
Nonmanufacturing	80.6	80.4	77.9	+ .2	+ 2.7
Construction	6.1	6.3	6.2	- .2	- .1
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	6.0	6.0	5.9	0	+ .1
Trade	24.0	24.6	24.1	- .6	- .1
Wholesale	5.9	5.9	5.5	0	+ .4
Retail	18.1	18.7	18.6	- .6	- .5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.2	4.0	+ .2	+ .4
Services	16.8	16.7	16.0	+ .1	+ .8
Government	23.0	21.8	21.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.6
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.3	.3	.3	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	VIRGINIA PORTION Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
TOTAL	106.4	106.0	104.9	27.8	28.1	27.8
Manufacturing	44.0	44.0	44.9	9.6	9.7	9.9
Durable Goods	15.7	16.0	16.2	5.1	5.1	5.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.3	1.4	2.1	.5	.5	.6
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.7	1.8	.3	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
All Other Durable Goods	9.0	9.1	8.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Nondurable Goods	28.3	28.0	28.7	4.5	4.6	4.4
Food Products	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.9	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.7	5.7	5.9	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	15.9	15.7	15.7	.4	.5	.4
Nonmanufacturing	62.4	62.0	60.0	18.2	18.4	17.9
Construction	4.9	5.6	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.9	4.9	4.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trade	17.5	17.9	17.4	6.5	6.7	6.7
Wholesale	4.1	4.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Retail	13.4	13.8	13.6	4.7	4.9	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.3	3.1	1.0	.9	.9
Services	13.6	13.5	12.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Government	18.1	16.8	16.7	4.8	5.0	4.7
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	.1	.3	.3	.2

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980
New Applications	956	1,395	276	448	39	46	169	251
Testing	130	274	29	73	3	16	15	36
Enrolled in Training	9	71	9	62	1	4	0	8
Nonagricultural Placement	418	541	154	252	28	26	110	126
Counseling	33	78	25	55	3	4	5	13

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
FEBRUARY 1980

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Feb. 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to Feb. 1980 from Feb. 1979	Jan. 1980	Index Feb. 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to Feb. 1980 from Feb. 1979	Jan. 1980
ALL ITEMS	236.4	14.1	1.4	236.5	14.2	1.4
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	274.9	-	-	275.1	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	238.6	7.3	0.5	239.0	7.4	0.5
HOUSING 1/	250.5	16.2	1.3	250.5	16.3	1.3
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	171.9	6.5	0.5	171.5	6.1	1.0
TRANSPORTATION	239.6	22.5	2.6	240.2	22.5	2.6
MEDICAL CARE	257.9	10.9	1.6	258.7	11.5	1.5
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	197.8	8.0	1.3	196.2	7.6	1.2
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	208.1	8.4	0.9	207.7	8.2	0.8
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	225.2	13.6	1.3	225.3	13.5	1.3
SERVICES	256.8	15.0	1.5	257.3	15.3	1.5
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.423	-12.4	-1.4	$.423	-12.4	-1.4
1957-59=$1.00	$.364	-	-	$.364	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact:

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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: MARCH 1980 RELEASE DATE: MAY 1980

Tennessee Unemployment Drops Again. The March unemployment rate stands at 6.5 percent. This is down 0.5 percent from February's rate, but higher than March a year ago, when the unemployment figure was 5.2 percent. Historically, the percentage unemployed has declined through May of each year, then risen again due to a larger labor force during the summer months. However, recession influences may alter that pattern in 1980.

U. S. Rate Down Also. The nation's unemployment dropped 0.2 percent from February's rate, registering 6.6 percent for March. The March, 1979 rate was 6.1 percent nationally.

Cocke County Has Highest Rate. The state's highest unemployment area in March was Cocke County, with a rate of 19.3 percent. The county with the lowest unemployment was Williamson, showing a rate of 3.6 percent.

Prime Rate Falling. Banks in Tennessee are lowering their prime interest rate, following the example of major lending institutions across the county. Tennessee bankers seem to think this trend will continue but decline to speculate how low the prime interest rate will fall.

Benefit check up, trust fund down. The average benefit check for the state's covered unemployed during March was $75.62, a $0.34 increase over the previous month. Meanwhile, the trust fund dropped from February's $252.8 million to $234.5 million during March.

Initial claims see decrease. Initial claims throughout the state saw a 22.1 percent decrease from February to March as the number of claims dropped from 44,707 to 34,828.

CPI continues spiral. The Consumer Price Index during March rose to 239.8 in the All Urban Consumers category and 239.9 in the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers category. This represented a 1.4 percent increase in each category over the month. Translated, these CPI figures, which use 1967 as the base year with a value of 100, mean that what you paid $1.00 for in 1967 will probably cost you about $2.40 now. Conversely, what you pay a dollar for now, you could have purchased for about $0.42 back in '67.

Services, medical care highest categories. Services, 261.3, and medical care, 260.2, have shown the greatest increase among categories measured by CPI since 1967.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER

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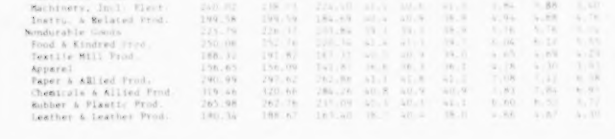
STATEWIDE

EMPLOYMENT Employed throughout the state reached 1,845,800 during March as it showed a 9,400 increase over the previous month. Total nonagricultural employment, showing a monthly gain of 13,200, now makes up 89.1 percent of the employed in Tennessee. Most of the increase in nonagricultural employment came in the nonmanufacturing sector which showed an increase of 11,000. Most of this increase was in construction (4,300) and government (2,400). The manufacturing sector saw an increase of 2,200 over the month as durable goods industries gained 900 and nondurables gained 1,300. Furniture and fixtures, with a loss of 900, and food products, which declined by 200, were the only industries to show a drop in employment.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Tennessee has grown by 28,700 over the past year. Only 2,100 of this increase has occurred in the manufacturing sector, however. Durable goods lost 3,500 with furniture and fixtures dropping 2,400 during this period. Nondurables offset these losses with a gain of 5,600. The nonmanufacturing sector showed an increase of 26,600, with the largest gains coming in services, 12,900, and government, 10,000. Trade and mining were the only industries within the sector to sustain losses over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT The unemployment rate in the state dropped to 6.5 percent from February's 7.0 percent. The number of unemployed dropped from 137,800 to 128,100. During March 1979 there were 112,500 unemployed for a rate of 5.8 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings for Tennessee production workers increased $.40 for the month of March while the average weekly hours remained unchanged. Durable goods showed a slightly larger increase ($1.20) in the average weekly earnings, while the average weekly hours (40.0) remained the same. This was balanced by a decrease in the average weekly earnings, $226.37 to $225.79, for nondurable goods. The average weekly hours showed a slight decrease, 39.3 to 39.2 hours. The largest gain was in primary metals, where there was an increase in the average weekly earnings of $8.19 (324.72 to $332.91) influenced by an increase in average weekly hours from 39.6 to 41.1. The major decrease was in fabricated metal products, where the average weekly earnings decreased from $259.58 to $248.65 and the average weekly hours decreased from 41.6 to 40.3 .



CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chattanooga SMSA decreased 200 between mid-February and mid-March. The overall loss was caused by a net drop of 500 workers in manufacturing while there was an increase of only 300 in the nonmanufacturing industries. A work stoppage of 800 in the stone, clay and glass industry accounted for the only employment decrease in either manufacturing or nonmanufacturing. The present level of non agricultural wage and salary employment stands at 175,100.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural wage and salary employment has decreased by 500 or 0.3 percent. Manufacturing employment has subsided by 2,500 from a work stoppage in stone, clay and glass and from layoffs in primary metals, fabricated metals, textile miil products, chemicals, printing and publishing and the all other durable goods industry. Nonmanufacturing industries employment is 2,000 ahead of last year as a result of new hires and recalls in mining, transportation, communication, and public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, services and government. A year ago the nonagricultural wage and salary employment level was 175,600.

UNEMPLOYMENT As of mid-March was 13,200 or 6.8 percent of a labor force of 194,500. This compares with 13,500 or 7.0 percent of 193,600 in February and 10,300 or 5.4 percent of a labor force of 190,700 in March 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings for Chattanooga production workers showed a slight increase for the month of March ($241.28 to $242.86). The average weekly hours also increased slightly, from 41.6 to 41.8 hours. The average weekly hours for durable goods decreased from 40.1 to 39.9, while the average weekly earnigs decreased $.09 to $257.75. Nondurable goods showed a $4.35 increase in the average weekly earnings, while the average weekly hours increased 0.5 hours to 42.5. Average weekly hours continue to dictate the average weekly earnings. In the iron and steel segment of the primary metal industry the average weekly hours increased from 37.6 to 41.9 hours which brought the average weekly earnings up from $242.14 to $272.35. In machinery (except electrical), the average weekly hours decreased from 43.3 to 40.7 hours. This decrease was followed by a decrease in the average weekly earnings, $299.64 to $280.42. A strike in the stone, clay, and glass industry caused an increase in the average weekly earnings($264.55 to $296.35), while the average weekly hours decreased (40.7 to 39.2).

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Changes From: Feb. 1980 Net	Feb. 1980 %	Mar. 1979 Net	Mar. 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	194.5	193.6	186.7	+0.9	+0.5	+7.8	+4.2
Unemployment	13.2	13.5	9.9	-0.3	-2.2	+3.3	+33.3
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	7.0	5.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	181.3	180.1	177.0	+1.2	+0.7	+4.3	+2.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
All Manufacturing	$242.86	$241.28	$218.81	41.8	41.6	40.6	$5.81	$5.80	$5.39
Durable Goods	257.75	257.84	241.76	39.9	40.1	40.7	6.46	6.43	5.94
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	296.35	264.55	240.31	39.2	40.7	41.2	7.56	6.50	5.68
Iron & Steel Foundries	272.35	242.14	261.80	41.9	37.6	42.5	6.50	6.44	6.16
Fabricated Metal Prod.	290.18	109.74	275.13	39.4	41.8	40.7	7.37	7.41	6.76
Machinery	280.42	299.64	251.87	40.7	43.3	44.5	6.89	6.92	5.66
Nondurable Goods	226.95	22..60	200.16	42.5	42.0	40.6	5.34	5.30	4.93
Textile Mill Products	219.96	211.59	176.82	46.8	45.7	41.9	4.70	4.63	4.22
Knitting Mills	162.24	159.00	139.88	39.0	38.5	37.4	4.16	4.13	3.74
Paper and Allied Products	276.59	282.30	272.86	44.6	43.7	45.1	6.65	6.46	6.05
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	310.66	310.34	288.54	41.7	41.6	42.0	7.45	7.46	6.87

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Mar. 1980	TOTAL Feb. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Feb. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980	VETERAN Feb. 1980
New Applications	1,868	1,741	780	715	424	345	228	264
Testing	198	137	78	61	61	35	32	20
Enrolled in Training	36	34	34	32	18	16	11	0
Nonagricultural Placement	459	455	184	261	166	111	124	97
Counseling	227	166	144	108	107	68	31	27

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	Net Change Feb. 1980 to Mar. 1980	Net Change Mar. 1979 to Mar. 1980
TOTAL	175.1	174.9	175.6	+.2	-.5
Manufacturing	53.9	53.4	56.4	+.5	-2.5
Durable Goods	35.0	34.7	37.1	+.3	-2.1
Lumber (except furniture)	.8	.8	.8	0	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.9	2.4	2.5	+.5	+.4
Primary Metals	3.8	3.8	3.9	0	-.1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	3.9	3.9	4.1	0	-.2
Machinery (except elec.)	3.8	3.8	4.0	0	-.2
All Other	3.8	3.8	3.7	0	+.1
Nondurable Goods	18.9	18.7	19.3	+.2	-.4
Food Products	3.2	3.2	3.0	0	+.2
Textile Mill Products	13.4	13.4	13.9	0	-.5
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0	-.2
Apparel	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	0	+.1
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0	+.1
Chemicals	3.8	3.8	4.0	0	-.2
All Other	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	121.2	121.5	119.2	-.3	+2.0
Mining	3.2	3.2	3.0	0	+.2
Construction	9.5	9.5	9.2	0	+.3
Transp., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	6.8	0	+.4
Trade	32.5	32.5	31.7	0	+.8
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.7	4.7	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Retail Trade	27.8	27.8	27.0	0	+.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	10.0	10.0	9.9	0	+.1
Services	28.8	28.5	28.5	0	+.3
Government	35.1	35.0	33.0	+.1	+2.1
Federal	9.4	9.3	9.7	+.1	-.3
State and Local	25.7	25.7	23.3	0	+2.4

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT During the period from February to March, 1980, nonagricultural employment increased by 900. The only changes in employment level within the manufacturing sector were in durable goods industries, where a decrease of 100 in machinery (except electrical) was offset by an increase of the same number in the all other durable goods category. Nondurable goods showed no change over the month. The entire 900 person increase was reflected in nonmanufacturing, where the largest rise came in federal government employment (600).

OVER THE YEAR Compared to March, 1979, nonagricultural employment is down 2,700, to a current level of 194,100. The largest decline has been in the apparel industry (1,300), while the biggest increase came in government (600). The only manufacturing industries showing an increase were the "all other" categories in both durable and nondurable goods (100 and 300, respectively). The manufacturing sector as a whole lost 1,800 workers during the year. Nonmanufacturing sustained a smaller loss (900) than manufacturing due to several industries having gains in employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Knoxville SMSA experienced 5.1 percent unemployment in March, down 0.3 percent from February's rate. The total labor force rose 1,500 during the month to 203,300. The March 1979 labor force was 206,500, with an unemployment rate of 4.0.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Knoxville production worker earned an average of $.17 less per week this month while working an average 0.2 hours less a week. Durable and nondurable goods offset each other with durable goods showing a decline in the average weekly earnings (308.92 to $307.09) and nondurable goods showing an increase ($260.55 to $261.09). The average weekly hours showed a decrease for both durable and nondurable goods, 41.3 to 41.0 and 39.9 to 39.8 respectively. This indicates a real gain in wages for those in nondurable goods. The largest decrease was in stone, clay, and glass products which declined 10.8 percent ($345.64 to $308.42) in average weekly earnings, while the average weekly hours decreased from 45.3 to 43.5 hours. The largest published increase was in textile mill products, where the average weekly earnings increased from $180.04 to $192.25 and the average weekly hours increased from 41.2 to 43.3.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	Changes From: Feb. 1980 to Mar. 1980 Net	%	Mar. 1979 to Mar. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	203.3	201.8	206.5	+1.5	+0.7	-3.2	-1.5
Unemployment	10.3	10.8	8.3	-0.5	-4.6	+2.0	+24.1
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.4	4.0	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	193.0	191.0	198.2	+2.0	+1.0	-5.2	-2.6

(1) Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
All Manufacturing	$307.08	$307.85	$294.12	40.2	40.4	40.4	$6.90	$6.88	$6.29
Durable Goods	307.09	308.92	292.50	41.0	41.3	42.7	7.49	7.48	6.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	308.42	345.64	274.68	43.5	45.3	42.8	7.09	7.63	6.41
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	355.43	350.10	296.45	44.0	47.8	45.3	8.13	8.16	6.89
Nondurable Goods	261.09	260.55	232.64	39.8	39.4	39.1	6.56	6.55	5.95
Food & Kindred Prod.	226.68	224.91	211.72	44.9	44.4	44.2	5.05	5.07	4.79
Textile Mill Prod.	192.25	180.04	159.60	43.3	41.2	40.0	4.44	4.37	3.99
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	175.72	180.16	162.84	35.3	35.3	35.0	4.95	5.01	4.60

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980
New Applications	1,916	1,147	(NA)	359	570	309	268	220
Testing	334	160	92	67	79	47	53	28
Enrolled in Training	45	21	40	20	14	10	2	1
Nonagricultural Placement	925	779	334	223	213	80	187	190
Counseling	354	228	171	112	54	34	101	54

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Net change Feb. 1980	Net change Mar. 1979
TOTAL	194.1	193.2	196.8	+.9	-2.7
Manufacturing	52.0	52.1	54.0	-.1	-1.8
Durable Goods	33.4	33.4	35.0	0	-1.6
Lumber (except furniture)	1.5	1.5	1.7	0	-.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	0	-.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.0	3.0	3.1	0	-.1
Machinery (except elec.)	2.4	2.5	2.5	-.1	-.1
All Other	10.3	10.3	10.3	+.1	+.1
Nondurable Goods	18.6	18.6	19.0	0	-.4
Food Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.9	0	-.4
Apparel	7.5	7.5	8.8	0	-1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
All Other	22.5	22.5	22.0	0	+.5
Nonmanufacturing	142.1	141.1	142.8	+.9	-.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Construction	10.7	10.7	11.7	0	-1.0
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.5	7.5	8.5	0	-1
Trade	40.3	40.2	40.3	+.1	0
Wholesale	10.4	10.4	10.8	0	-.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.8	0	-.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	-.1
Retail	29.9	29.8	29.5	+.1	+.5
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	7.9	0	+.1
Service	30.2	30.0	29.8	+.2	+.4
Government	43.1	42.9	42.5	+.2	+.6
Federal	9.1	9.1	9.4	0	-.3
State & Local	34.4	33.8	33.1	+.6	+1.3

(1) Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Memphis SMSA was 356,900 in March 1980, an increase of 400 over February. Employment increases in several nonmanufacturing industries were partially offset by a decrease in retail trade employment.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 1,100 lower in March 1980 than March 1979. A large decrease in retail trade employment partially offset increased employment in several other nonmanufacturing industries. Nearly half of the employment decrease of 3,800 in the manufacturing sector was due to several strikes which involved 1,800 workers. The permanent closing of a food processing plant accounted for 600 of the decrease.

UNEMPLOYMENT In March 1980, an estimated 20,700 persons were unemployed; a decrease of 1,900 from February. The unemployment rate decreased from 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force in February to 5.4 percent in March. Compared to March 1979, the current month's number of unemployed persons was 1,800 higher. The unemployment rate in March 1979 was 5.0 percent of the civilian labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS There was an increase in the average weekly earnings ($258.05 to $263.20) and the average weekly hours (39.7 to 40.0) for Memphis production workers during the month of March. Both durable and nondurable goods showed increases in the average weekly earnings; $230.84 to $237.15 and $283.54 to $287.50, respectively. Durable goods showed a corresponding increase in the average weekly hours (39.8 to 40.4), while the average weekly hours for nondurable goods remained the same, showing a real gain in wages. The largest decrease came in furniture and fixtures where the average weekly earnings decreased from $156.72 to $135.28 (13.7 percent) and the average weekly hours decreased from 38.6 to 31.1 due to a strike. Paper and allied products showed an increase in average weekly earnings ($296.84 to $300.44) while the average weekly hours decreased (41.4 to 41.1), which shows a real wage gain uninfluenced by hours.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	Changes From: February 1980 Net	%	March 1979 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	381.2	381.0	376.0	+0.2	+0.1	+5.2	+1.4
Unemployment	20.7	22.6	18.9	-1.9	-8.4	+1.8	+9.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.9	5.0				
Total Employment	360.5	358.4	357.1	+2.1	+0.6	+3.4	+1.0

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
All Manufacturing	$263.20	$258.05	$245.22	40.0	39.7	40.4	$6.58	$6.50	$6.04
Durable Goods	237.15	230.84	227.51	40.4	39.8	40.7	5.87	5.80	5.59
Lumber & Wood Products	177.16	174.17	161.78	38.1	37.7	38.0	4.65	4.62	4.31
Furniture & Fixtures	135.28	156.72	157.61	31.1	38.6	39.6	4.35	4.06	3.98
Nondurable Goods	287.50	283.54	261.63	39.6	39.6	40.5	7.26	7.16	6.46
Food and Kindred Products	302.52	300.15	267.22	41.3	41.4	39.3	7.32	7.25	6.32
Paper & Allied Products	300.44	296.84	258.55	41.1	41.4	41.0	7.31	7.17	6.31
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	291.36	297.47	310.36	37.0	37.2	44.4	7.88	8.01	6.99

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	NEW HIRES Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	QUITS Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	LAYOFFS Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980
All Manufacturing	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.5	3.1	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7
Durable Goods	3.1	*	2.1	1.8	4.6	4.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2
Lumber	2.8	4.4	2.5	3.7	5.6	2.5	1.7	1.5	3.2	0.2
Furniture	7.6	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	8.8	1.4	2.9	0.9	5.1
Nonelectric Machinery	6.6	3.1	6.6	.5	3.7	2.7	1.3	1.8	*	0.6
Nondurable Goods	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.5	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.1
Food	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5
Paper	3.4	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Chemicals	2.7	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	*	0.4

1/ Preliminary
*Less than 0.1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	Net Change: February 1980	Net Change: March 1979
TOTAL	356.9	356.5	358.0	+0.4	-1.1
Manufacturing	59.9	59.8	63.4	0	-3.5
Durable Goods	39.5	39.4	42.0	+0.1	-2.5
Lumber (except furniture)	3.1	3.0	3.0	+0.1	+0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	+0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.8	0	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	5.0	5.0	+0.1	+0.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	6.0	5.9	6.1	+0.1	-0.1
Electrical Machinery	4.9	4.9	5.3	+0.1	-0.4
All Other	7.1	7.1	7.5	0	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	20.4	20.4	21.4	0	-1.0
Food Products	9.8	9.8	10.2	0	-0.4
Bakery Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-0.1
Paper Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.9	0	-0.1
Chemicals	0.8	0.8	0.9	+0.1	-0.1
All Other	5.3	5.4	6.3	-0.1	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	297.1	296.7	294.6	+0.4	+2.5
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	15.6	15.4	15.3	+0.2	+0.3
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	27.2	26.9	26.9	+0.3	+0.3
Trade	95.1	95.0	96.4	+0.1	-1.3
Wholesale	32.7	32.7	32.5	0	+0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.2	20.2	20.4	0	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.5	12.5	12.1	0	+0.4
Retail	62.4	62.3	63.9	+0.1	-1.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.7	19.7	19.2	0	+0.5
Service	71.6	71.1	70.0	+0.5	+1.6
Government	67.7	67.6	66.6	+0.1	+1.1
Federal	17.3	17.3	17.0	0	+0.3
State & Local	50.4	50.3	49.6	+0.1	+0.8

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Tillitendon County, Arkansas

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980
New Applications	4,359	3,090	2,710	1,704	2,976	1,622	456	185
Testing	1,255	235	801	87	828	157	177	26
Enrolled in Training	140	62	45	20	69	34	18	8
Nonagricultural Placement	1,362	596	857	413	1,059	469	298	137
Counseling	464	204	289	188	334	180	77	18

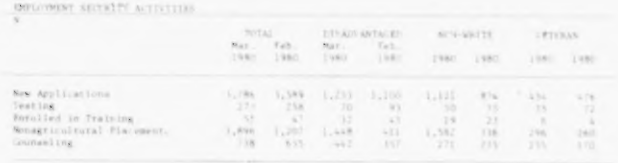
NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 2,000 from February to March. The largest increase was in the construction industry, which recorded an employment gain of 500. The largest decline was in retail trade, which fell from 55,800 in February to 55,500 in March.

OVER THE YEAR The labor force has increased by 12,100 since March, 1979. The number of people employed has risen by 6,200 to a total in March, 1980, of 391,400. Over the year, the largest increase came in service and related industries, whose employment rose 3,800. The largest decrease was in trade, another nonmanufacturing industry. This decline was 3,700 during the year, to a current level of 79,600.

UNEMPLOYMENT The March unemployment rate, at 4.8 percent, was unchanged from February, while the labor force rose from 406,200 to 411,300. The March rate is 1.3 percent higher than one year ago, reflecting a larger labor force and consequently more people unemployed.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Nashville production worker made an average of $5.90 more a week in March ($243.07 to $248.97). The average weekly hours also increased, from 38.4 to 38.6. The average weekly earnings increased for both durable and nondurable goods, rising from $245.81 to $254.48 and from $239.39 to $240.34, respectively. The average weekly hours increased from 37.3 to 37.7 for durable goods, but decreased from 39.7 to 39.4, for nondurable goods. Increased earnings and decreased hours in nondurable goods indicate a true wage gain. Food and kindred products posted a decrease in both the average weekly earnings ($274.92 to $262.71) and the average weekly hours (39.5 to 37.8). Printing and publishing showed a gain in the average weekly earnings ($256.61 to $268.81) as a result of overtime worked at premium pay.

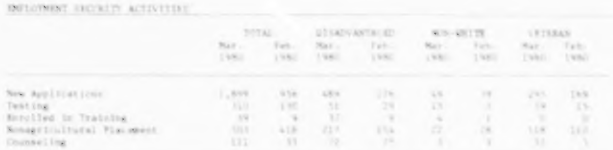


TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 1,000 during the period February 1980 to March 1980. Manufacturing employment remained the same. Durable goods decreased by 200 jobs while nondurable goods increased by 200 jobs. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,000 jobs. The nonmanufacturing gains in construction (300), trade (200), services (200), government (300), and all other nondurables (100) were partially offset by a loss in finance, insurance, and real estate (100).

OVER THE YEAR Compared with one year ago, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 800 workers. Decreased employment in durable goods (1,200) and nondurable goods (400) provided manufacturing a total loss of 1,600. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 2,400. Seven industrial segments expanded employment and seven reduced employment during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment as of mid-March was 9,500 or 5.5 percent of a labor force of 172,400, compared with 10,600 or 6.2 percent of a labor force of 171,600 as of mid-February. One year ago unemployment was 7,900 or 4.6 percent of a labor force of 169,900.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNER AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
MARCH 1980

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index March 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to March 1980 from		Index March 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to March 1980 from	
		March 1979	February 1980		March 1979	February 1980
ALL ITEMS	239.8	14.7	1.4	239.9	14.6	1.4
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	278.8	-	-	279.0	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	241.0	7.4	1.0	241.2	7.2	0.9
HOUSING 1/	254.5	17.0	1.6	254.4	17.0	1.6
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	176.0	7.1	2.4	175.1	6.6	2.1
TRANSPORTATION	243.7	23.0	1.7	244.3	22.9	1.7
MEDICAL CARE	260.2	11.2	0.9	260.9	11.6	0.9
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	200.6	8.5	1.4	199.5	8.4	1.7
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	208.9	8.4	0.4	208.3	8.2	0.3
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	228.0	13.7	1.2	228.1	13.5	1.2
SERVICES	261.3	16.1	1.8	261.7	16.3	1.7
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.417	-12.8	1.4	$.417	-12.8	-1.4
1957-59=$1.00	$.359	-	-	$.358	-	-

1/Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA 30309
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

Authorization No. 0048 Lewisburg Tribune, Inc. 3150

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

MR. ROBERT D. PETTI
CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
7101 WISCONSIN AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

5/9/80

S7495-2 (d)

Farm

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: APRIL 1980 RELEASE DATE: JUNE 1980

Unemployment down slightly. The Tennessee unemployment rate for April was 6.4 percent, a 0.1 percent decline from March's figure. Since April 1979 unemployment in the state has increased by 1.7 percent.

U. S. rate holds steady. During April, unemployment in the nation remained at the previous month's level of 6.6 percent. One year ago, the U. S. rate was 5.5 percent.

Weakley county has least unemployment. The lowest unemployment rate in the state was reported by Weakley County with 3.7 percent unemployed. Hardeman County claimed the highest rate at 21.9 percent-caused in part by a temporary layoff during April.

CPI climb eases slightly. The Consumer Price Index continued its climb during April, but at the lowest rate since December 1979. Both the All Urban Consumers and the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers Categories rose 1.1 percent over the month. This represents A slowdown from the 1.4 percent monthly increase during the first three months of 1980. All of the broad groups measured by the CPI, with the exception of the "Other Goods and Services" category, showed a smaller increase during April than in the previous month.

Trust fund increases. April's trust fund balance stands at $241.5 million, an increase of $7 million since March. The average unemployment benefit check also increased-from $75.62 in March to $76.64 in April.

Number of initial claims rises. Initial unemployment claims increased 10,113 to April's total of 44,941. In April of 1979, initial claims numbered 37,511.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

EMPLOYMENT in nonagricultural industries statewide dropped by 800 between March and April, to finish the period at 1,788,300. An increase of 2,800 workers in nonmanufacturing failed to make up for a loss in manufacturing employment of 3,600. Those industries hardest hit with decrease were trade (1,800), rubber (1,000), and furniture and fixtures (800). The largest increases for the month were found in services (3,400), construction (1,000) and electrical machinery (900).

OVER THE YEAR employment in nonag industries has increased by 12,100. This is in spite of a 3,700 worker loss in the manufacturing sector, led by the durable goods group, which decreased by 7,600. Among nonmanufacturing industries, services showed the largest gain (12,000), followed by government (9,300). The largest nonmanufacturing decrease was in retail trade (6,100). Manufacturing showed its greatest increases in apparel (1,100) and food products (1,000), while furniture and fixtures led the decreases, dropping 2,500 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT statewide has dropped 0.1 percent since March to April's rate of 6.4 percent. During this period the labor force increased by 3,700 and the number employed rose by 5,700. One year ago the unemployment rate stood at 5.2 percent of a labor force of 1,948,100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Across the state, the average weekly earnings for production workers increased $1.95, while the average weekly hours decreased 0.2. The average weekly earnings in durable goods increased from $243.18 to $246.71 while the average weekly hours decreased from 39.8 to 39.6. In nondurable goods, the average weekly hours decreased from 39.2 to 38.8 and the average weekly earnings decreased $0.75 to $225.43. Most industries remained relatively stable with the largest increase in fabricated metal products, where the average weekly earnings increased 4.2 percent ($248.22 to 258.73) and the average weekly hours increased 0.5 percent (40.1 to 40.3). Leather and leather products showed the largest decrease in average weekly earnings, $4.78, where the average weekly hours decreased from 38.7 to 38.0.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Change: March 1980 Net	March 1980 %	April 1979 Net	April 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	1,979.4	1,975.7	1,948.1	+3.7	+0.2	+31.3	+1.6
Employment 1/	1,853.5	1,847.8	1,846.1	+5.7	+0.3	+ 7.4	+0.4
Unemployment	125.9	127.9	102.0	-2.0	-1.6	+23.9	+23.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	6.5	5.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	5.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
All Manufacturing	$235.59	$233.64	$209.44	39.2	39.4	38.5	$6.01	$5.93	$5.44
Durable Goods	246.71	243.18	216.67	39.6	39.8	38.9	6.23	6.11	5.57
Lumber & Wood Products	167.93	166.66	156.33	37.4	37.2	38.6	4.49	4.48	4.05
Furniture & Fixtures	180.96	177.00	162.63	37.3	37.5	37.1	4.80	4.72	4.38
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	310.34	310.85	293.45	40.2	39.7	40.7	7.72	7.83	7.21
Primary Metal Products	346.39	336.59	309.26	40.8	40.7	40.8	8.49	8.27	7.58
Fabricated Metal Products	258.73	248.22	226.46	40.3	40.1	39.8	6.42	6.19	5.69
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	236.61	238.91	208.44	39.7	40.3	38.6	5.96	5.87	5.40
Instr. & Related Prod.	206.70	203.90	173.36	39.0	38.4	38.1	5.30	5.31	4.55
Nondurable Goods	225.43	226.18	203.61	38.8	39.2	38.2	5.81	5.77	5.33
Food & Kindred Prod.	246.54	259.45	222.22	39.7	41.3	39.4	6.21	6.04	5.64
Textile Mill Products	194.40	187.86	161.83	41.1	40.4	37.9	4.73	4.65	4.27
Apparel	156.88	156.52	137.51	36.4	36.4	34.9	4.31	4.30	3.94
Paper & Allied Products	289.48	290.99	261.06	40.6	41.1	40.6	7.13	7.08	6.43
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	321.50	319.90	309.01	40.8	40.7	42.1	7.88	7.86	7.34
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	266.13	266.12	227.60	39.9	40.2	40.0	6.67	6.62	5.69
Leather & Leather Prod.	175.56	180.34	156.21	38.0	38.7	36.2	4.62	4.66	4.26

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Apr. 1980	TOTAL Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Apr. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	VETERAN Apr. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980
New Applications	21,093	21,311	7,897	8,169	5,326	5,566	2,326	2,324
Testing	2,811	3,042	753	765	889	932	304	423
Enrolled in Training	555	566	467	362	191	196	44	56
Nonagricultural Plac.	9,309	9,811	3,737	4,286	2,220	2,591	1,611	1,844
Counseling	3,466	3,491	2,266	2,244	1,187	1,074	608	622

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Net Change: Mar. 1980 To 1980	Apr. 1979 To 1980
TOTAL	1,788.3	1,789.1	1,776.2	-0.8	+12.1
Manufacturing	324.2	327.8	327.9	- 3.6	- 3.7
Durable Goods	239.2	242.0	246.8	- 2.8	- 7.6
Lumber	20.3	20.8	20.9	- 0.5	- 0.6
Furniture & Fixtures	21.9	22.7	24.4	- 0.8	- 2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	17.2	17.0	16.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	20.3	20.1	21.3	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	31.2	31.0	34.0	+ 0.2	- 2.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	38.0	38.7	37.9	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Electrical Machinery	40.5	39.6	40.9	+ 0.9	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment	26.9	27.5	26.8	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Precision Instr. & Ordnance	7.1	7.3	7.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.8	12.0	11.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	284.0	285.8	285.1	- 1.8	+ 1.9
Food Products	38.9	38.9	38.9	.0	+ 1.0
Meat Products	8.1	8.0	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Dairy Products	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Tobacco	1.2	1.2	1.5	- 0.4	- 0.2
Textile Mills	26.7	26.8	27.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	12.1	12.1	12.6	0.0	- 0.5
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.5	2.4	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel	68.9	70.1	68.8	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Paper	18.5	18.5	18.5	.0	+ 0.2
Printing & Publishing	27.3	27.4	26.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Chemicals	58.5	58.5	58.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.1	23.1	22.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.7	.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber	24.4	25.4	23.9	- 1.0	+ 0.5
Leather	22.5	22.4	20.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,464.1	1,461.3	1,448.3	+ 2.8	+ 15.8
Mining	9.8	10.1	10.9	- 0.3	- 1.1
Construction	83.8	84.8	88.5	- 1.0	- 2.7
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	86.2	86.5	85.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Trade	383.6	386.5	385.8	- 2.8	- 2.8
Wholesale Trade	112.4	112.9	109.1	- 0.5	+ 3.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	64.9	65.4	65.1	- 0.5	- 0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	47.5	47.5	44.0	0.0	+ 3.5
Retail Trade	270.6	273.9	276.7	- 3.3	- 6.1
Retail Gen. Merchandise	36.5	36.5	39.2	.0	- 2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77.3	77.1	76.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Banking	26.0	26.0	25.0	.0	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	20.0	20.0	19.6	.0	+ 0.4
Services	295.8	292.4	283.8	+ 3.4	+ 12.0
Government	326.2	325.6	316.9	+ 0.6	+ 9.3
Federal	78.0	77.1	73.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.6
State and Local	248.2	248.5	243.5	- 0.3	+ 4.7

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Chattanooga area decreased by 300 or .2 percent between mid-March and mid-April. Manufacturing employment between months remained 53,400, while nonmanufacturing employment registered a loss of 300. Layoffs exceeded new hires and rehires in retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and service industries. A downturn in the economy is mainly responsible for the employment drop. The present level of nonagricultural wage and salary employment stands at 174,800.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural wage and salary employment has decreased 1,500 or .9 percent. The decrease is the difference between a loss of 2,400 in manufacturing employment and a gain of 900 workers in nonmanufacturing. One third of the decrease in manufacturing is due to a labor dispute in the stone, clay and glass industry. Other manufacturing industries which have been affected most over the year are: primary metals, fabricated metal products, textile mills and chemicals. A year ago the nonagricultural wage and salary employment level was 176,300.

UNEMPLOYMENT April's unemployment rate dropped to 6.6 percent, down 0.2 percent from March. One year ago, the Chattanooga area had 5.4 percent unemployment of a labor force which numbered 188,100. The labor force for April, 1980, is 194,700, down 400 since March.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings for Chattanooga production workers increased $0.31, rising to $241.43 during the month of April, while the average weekly hours decreased 0.3 to 41.2. In durable goods, the average weekly earnings increased from $256.31 to $260.30 and the average weekly hours decreased from 39.8 to 39.5. The average weekly hours decreased for nondurable goods also, going from 42.8 to 42.6 followed by a decrease of $1.50 in nondurable's average weekly earnings. The largest increase in the published level was in stone, clay, and glass products where the average weekly earnings increased $39.44 to $335.79, while the average weekly hours decreased 0.3 hour to 39.0. Offsetting this was a decrease in the average weekly earnings from $252.57 to $232.25 in iron and steel foundries, accompanied by a decrease in the average weekly hours from 39.9 to 37.1.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Changes From: March 1980 Net	March 1980 %	April 1979 Net	April 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	194.7	195.1	188.1	-0.4	-0.2	+6.6	+3.5
Unemployment	12.9	13.3	10.2	-0.4	-3.0	+2.7	+26.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.6	6.8	5.4	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	181.8	181.8	177.9	0	0	+3.9	+2.2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

C	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
All Manufacturing	$241.43	$241.12	$212.31	41.2	41.5	39.1	$5.86	$5.81	$5.43
Durable Goods	260.30	256.31	232.46	39.5	39.8	39.2	6.44	6.44	5.93
Lumber and Wood Products	335.79	296.35	245.86	39.0	39.2	38.0	8.61	7.56	6.47
Iron and Steel Foundries	232.25	252.57	248.07	37.1	39.9	40.6	6.26	6.33	6.11
Fabricated Metal Products	315.47	289.08	268.25	41.4	39.6	39.8	7.62	7.30	6.74
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	309.36	292.45	236.96	44.9	42.2	41.5	6.89	6.93	5.71
Nondurable Goods	227.48	228.98	196.17	42.6	42.8	39.0	5.34	5.35	5.03
Textile Mill Products	217.62	219.96	164.25	46.6	46.8	39.2	4.67	4.70	4.19
Knitting Mills	156.88	162.24	137.24	38.1	39.0	36.5	4.17	4.16	3.76
Paper and Allied Products	284.24	296.59	251.82	44.0	44.6	42.9	6.46	6.65	5.87
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	313.08	312.00	305.45	41.8	41.6	41.9	7.49	7.50	7.29

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

C	TOTAL Apr. 1980	TOTAL Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Apr. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	VETERAN Apr. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980
New Applications	1,996	1,868	778	786	450	424	286	228
Testing	155	198	62	78	39	61	16	32
Enrolled in Training	64	96	48	64	29	58	4	11
Nonagricultural Placement	517	689	245	384	122	166	85	129
Counseling	232	227	156	164	98	107	40	31

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change: March 1980 to April 1980	Net Change: April 1979 to April 1980
TOTAL	174.8	175.1	176.3	-.3	-1.5
Manufacturing	53.4	53.4	55.8	0	-2.4
Durable Goods	23.0	23.1	25.1	-.1	-2.1
Lumber (except furniture)	.9	.9	.8	0	+.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.5	1.5	2.3	0	-.8
Primary Metals	4.8	4.8	5.1	0	-.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.1	7.1	8.0	0	-.9
Machinery (except elec.)	3.5	3.5	3.6	0	-.1
All Other	5.0	5.1	5.3	-.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	30.4	30.3	30.7	+.1	-.3
Food Products	5.2	5.2	4.9	0	+.3
Textile Mill Products	13.4	13.4	13.8	0	-.4
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	+.1
Paper Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	+.1	+.1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	-.1
Chemicals	5.8	5.8	6.1	0	-.3
All Other	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	121.4	121.7	120.5	-.3	+.9
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Construction	6.7	6.7	7.4	0	-.7
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.0	0	+.2
Trade	32.4	32.5	33.6	-.1	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	8.7	8.7	8.7	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.6	5.5	5.5	+.1	+.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.2	-.1	-.1
Retail Trade	23.7	23.8	24.9	-.1	-1.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.9	10.0	9.9	-.1	0
Service	28.7	28.9	28.4	-.2	+.3
Government	35.2	35.1	32.9	+.1	+2.3
Federal	9.4	9.4	9.7	0	-.3
State and Local	25.8	25.7	23.2	+.1	+2.6

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The Knoxville SMSA lost 100 workers in nonagricultural industries between March and April to end the period with an employment level of 193,900. The manufacturing sector lost 200 overall, as only one category increased employment- all other durable goods added 100. Nonmanufacturing netted a 100 worker gain, with the construction industry showing the largest increase (200). Federal government added 100 workers, while state and local government lost 100. Three manufacturing industry categories experienced employment decreases during the month, while only trade industries in the nonmanufacturing sector showed a drop in employment.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment has decreased by 2,700 workers since April 1979. Manufacturing suffered a greater loss (1,700) than nonmanufacturing, with the apparel industry heading up the decline. Trade industries (1,100) and construction (1,000) were the loss leaders in nonmanufacturing over the year. The manufacturing sector's only gains were in the all other categories of both durable and nondurable goods. In nonmanufacturing the greatest increase was government (800).

UNEMPLOYMENT April's labor force of 203,600 is an increase of 400 over the March figure, but a decrease of 3,100 since April, 1979. In that one-year period, total employment has decreased by 6,000 as the unemployment rate has risen from 3.4 to 4.9 percent. The April unemployment rate is the same as the March rate, while the number unemployed fell by 100 during the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Knoxville production worker worked an average of 0.3 hour per week less this month and earned an average of $2.88 less per week. Both durable and nondurable goods showed decreases in the average weekly earnings and the average weekly hours. Average weekly earnings in durable goods went from $310.43 to $306.18, while average weekly hours dropped from 40.9 to 40.5. Earnings in nondurable goods went from $260.69 to $258.98 as hours fell from 39.8 to 39.6. In food and kindred products the average weekly hours decreased by 1.7 and the average weekly earnings decreased $13.35. The average weekly hours in apparel increased from 35.8 to 38.1, followed by an increase in the average weekly earnings of $13.96.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

K	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Changes From: March 1980 Net	March 1980 %	April 1979 Net	April 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	203.6	203.2	206.7	+0.4	+0.2	-3.1	-1.5
Unemployment	9.9	10.0	7.0	-0.1	-1.0	+2.9	+41.4
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.9	3.4	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	193.7	193.2	199.7	+0.5	+0.3	-6.0	-3.0

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

K	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
All Manufacturing	$276.11	$278.99	$254.78	39.9	40.2	39.5	$6.92	$6.94	$6.45
Durable Goods	306.18	310.43	280.95	40.5	40.9	40.6	7.56	7.59	6.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	309.84	308.42	261. 3	44.2	43.5	40.8	7.01	7.09	6.41
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	243.39	245.20	228.14	39.9	40.0	39.2	6.10	6.13	5.82
Nondurable Goods	258.98	260.69	240.79	39.6	39.8	38.9	6.54	6.55	6.19
Food & Kindred Products	213.34	226.69	226.59	43.1	44.8	45.5	4.95	5.06	4.98
Textile Mill Products	180.02	192.25	152.45	41.1	43.1	38.4	4.38	4.46	3.97
Apparel & Other Textile Pr.	189.74	175.78	156.75	38.1	35.8	34.3	4.98	4.91	4.57

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

K	TOTAL Apr. 1980	TOTAL Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Apr. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	VETERAN Apr. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980
New Applications	1,873	1,816	701	645	162	170	282	268
Testing	184	314	55	82	41	73	33	55
Enrolled in Training	79	45	68	40	15	14	10	2
Nonagricultural Placements	1,040	925	350	336	134	113	278	182
Counseling	375	359	204	171	51	59	96	101

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

K INDUSTRY	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change March 1980	Net Change April 1979
TOTAL	193.9	194.0	196.6	-.1	-2.7
Manufacturing	51.9	52.1	53.6	-.2	-1.7
Durable Goods	15.5	15.6	15.9	-.1	-.4
Lumber (except furniture)	1.5	1.5	1.7	0	-.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.5	.5	.6	0	-.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.8	1.8	+.1	+.1
Machinery (except elec.)	2.3	2.4	2.5	-.1	-.2
All Other	10.3	10.2	10.1	+.1	+.2
Nondurable Goods	36.4	36.5	37.7	-.1	-1.3
Food Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.8	0	-.3
Apparel	7.4	7.4	8.5	0	-1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
All Other	20.2	20.3	20.1	-.1	+.1
Nonmanufacturing	142.0	141.9	143.0	+.1	-1.0
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Construction	10.9	10.7	11.9	+.2	-1.0
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.9	7.9	8.0	0	-.1
Trade	40.3	40.4	41.4	-.1	-1.1
Wholesale	10.3	10.4	10.8	-.1	-.5
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.4	5.5	5.8	-.1	-.4
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	-.1
Retail	30.0	30.0	30.6	0	-.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	7.9	0	+.1
Service	30.2	30.2	29.9	0	+.3
Government	43.1	43.1	42.3	0	+.8
Federal	9.8	9.7	9.4	+.1	+.4
State & Local	33.3	33.4	32.9	-.1	+.4

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Memphis SMSA declined by 2,100 during April. The manufacturing sector lost 1,300 workers while nonmanufacturing dropped 800. Both sectors suffered from a reduction in business but manufacturing also had several hundred workers on strike. Furniture and fixtures sustained the greatest loss during the month with a 27.6 percent reduction, or nearly 800 workers, as the result of a strike.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural wage and salary employment during the past 12 months dropped 5,500 employees. The manufacturing sector accounted for the total decline as durable goods lost 2,900 and nondurable goods lost 2,600. The nonelectrical machinery industry was the biggest loser with a reduction of 1,800. Electrical machinery was the only manufacturing industry to show an increase over the year. The non-manufacturing sector, showing no net change during the period, had mixed activity among its industries. The largest change occurred in trade which lost 1,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis SMSA had 20,800 unemployed during April for a rate of 5.4 percent; down slightly from March's 20,800 unemployed and 5.5 percent rate. April 1979 saw 18,100 Memphians out of work for an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Memphis production worker made a slight gain on inflation this month by increasing his average weekly earnings $3.68, while decreasing his average weekly hours 0.1 hour . The average weekly earnings in durable goods increased to $238.00, $5.93 more than last month, while the average weekly hours increased from 39.4 to 39.8. In nondurable goods, the average weekly earnings increased only $0.34, but the average weekly hours decreased 0.6 hour . The largest increase on the published level was in furniture and fixtures, which increased $30.48 in average weekly earnings, mainly due to an increase of 5.9 hours in average weekly hours. Food and kindred products showed a decrease in the average weekly earnings of $8.14 while the average weekly hours decreased from 41.3 to 39.7.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

M	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Changes From: March 1980 Net	March 1980 %	April 1979 Net	April 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	381.1	381.6	379.0	-0.5	-0.1	+2.1	+ 0.6
Unemployment	20.7	20.8	18.1	-0.1	-0.5	+2.6	+14.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.5	4.8	--	--	--	--
Total Employment	360.4	360.8	360.8	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	- 0.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
All Manufacturing	$265.04	$261.36	$239.37	39.5	39.6	39.5	$6.71	$6.60	$6.06
Durable Goods	238.00	232.07	214.89	39.8	39.4	39.0	5.98	5.89	5.51
Lumber and Wood Prod.	184.24	177.63	159.71	39.2	38.2	36.8	4.70	4.65	4.34
Furniture and Fixtures	167.62	137.14	159.59	37.5	31.6	39.6	4.47	4.34	4.03
Nondurable Goods	289.69	289.35	262.40	39.2	39.8	40.0	7.39	7.27	6.56
Food and Kindred Prod.	294.18	302.32	255.36	39.7	41.3	39.9	7.41	7.32	6.40
Paper and Allied Prod.	293.85	299.84	253.08	40.7	41.3	40.3	7.22	7.26	6.28
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	322.14	312.66	326.63	39.0	38.6	44.5	8.26	8.10	7.34

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	NEW HIRES Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	QUITS Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	LAYOFFS Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980
All Manufacturing	2.5	2.9	1.8	1.8	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3
Durable Goods	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.2	3.5	4.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.0
Lumber	1.9	2.6	1.0	2.4	6.8	4.3	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.7
Furniture	9.2	3.2	8.5	2.7	6.3	3.6	5.0	2.0	0.2	0.8
Nonelectric Machinery	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.7	0.8	*	0.3
Nondurable Goods	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8
Food	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	3.0	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.2
Paper	1.6	3.4	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chemicals	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	*

1/ Preliminary
*Less than 0.1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

M INDUSTRY	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change March 1980	Net Change April 1979
TOTAL	354.6	356.7	360.1	-2.1	-5.5
Manufacturing	58.1	59.4	63.6	-1.3	-5.5
Durable Goods	25.3	26.5	28.2	-1.2	-2.9
Lumber (except furniture)	3.1	3.1	3.3	0	-0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.4	1.5	1.4	-0.1	0
Furniture and Fixtures	2.9	3.7	3.6	-0.8	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	5.2	5.2	5.3	0	-0.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.4	4.5	6.2	-0.1	-1.8
Electrical Machinery	3.0	2.9	2.5	+0.1	+0.5
All Other	6.7	7.1	7.3	-0.4	-0.6
Nondurable Goods	32.8	32.9	35.4	-0.1	-2.6
Food Products	9.6	9.6	10.1	0	-0.5
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	0	-0.2
Apparel	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	-0.1
Paper Products	6.0	6.0	6.6	0	-0.6
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.9	0	-0.1
Chemicals	6.5	6.5	6.5	0	0
All Other	5.0	5.1	6.3	-0.1	-1.3
Nonmanufacturing	296.5	297.3	296.5	-0.8	0
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	15.7	15.7	15.3	0	+0.4
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	27.0	27.2	27.2	-0.2	-0.2
Trade	94.8	95.3	96.7	-0.5	-1.9
Wholesale	32.6	32.7	32.5	-0.1	+0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.1	20.2	20.4	-0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.5	12.5	12.1	0	+0.4
Retail	62.2	62.6	64.2	-0.4	-2.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.6	19.7	19.4	-0.1	+0.2
Service	71.6	71.4	70.4	+0.2	+1.2
Government	67.6	67.8	67.3	-0.2	+0.3
Federal	17.2	17.2	16.7	0	+0.5
State & Local	50.4	50.6	50.6	-0.2	-0.2

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

M	TOTAL Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	VETERAN Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980
New Applications	3,512	4,359	1,976	2,710	2,261	2,926	390	456
Testing	1,111	1,255	307	303	598	628	109	177
Enrolled in Training	91	140	88	45	71	69	2	16
Nonagricultural Placement	1,076	1,562	571	837	737	1,059	198	298
Counseling	369	464	402	289	451	334	86	77

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT among nonagricultural industries reached 364,000 during April. This is an increase of 100 since March, 1980, but a decrease of 100 from April, 1979. A loss of 900 workers in the manufacturing sector was offset by a 1,000 worker increase in nonmanufacturing employment. Leading the declining industries was transportation, which decreased by 400 from the previous month's employment level of 40,900. The services and miscellaneous category showed the largest increase for the month, rising 1.4 percent.

OVER THE YEAR the labor force has increased by 12,600. The largest employment increase came in service and miscellaneous industries which rose 0.8 percent to 73,900. The year's largest decrease also occurred in nonmanufacturing where the trade industry fell 5,400 to its current level of 78,500. Overall, both durable and nondurable goods fell, causing a 3,100 worker decline in the manufacturing sector, while nonmanufacturing rose by 3,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Nashville SMSA increased by 500 during the month, reaching a total of 20,400. One year ago, unemployment was 13,800 or 3.5 percent of a labor force of 397,800. April, 1980's labor force numbered 410,400, making the month's unemployment rate 5.0.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Nashville production worker averaged 0.1 hours less per week and earned an average $2.44 more per week during the month of April than in March. Durable goods showed a decrease in the average weekly hours of 0.2, while the average weekly earnings decreased $1.72 to $250.12. Nondurable goods increased in average weekly earnings from $239.98 to $247.10, while the average weekly hours remained the same at 39.6. Food and kindred products showed the largest increase in the published level with the average weekly earnings increasing $11.91 to $270.45, while the average weekly hours decreased from 37.2 to 26.4.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Changes From: March 1980 Net	March 1980 %	April 1979 Net	April 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	410.4	409.1	397.8	+1.3	+0.3	+12.6	+3.2
Unemployment	20.4	19.9	13.8	+0.5	+2.5	+ 6.6	+47.8
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	4.9	3.5	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	390.0	389.2	384.0	+0.8	+0.2	+ 6.0	+1.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
All Manufacturing	$248.71	$246.27	$224.79	38.5	38.6	38.1	$6.46	$6.38	$5.90
Durable Goods	250.12	251.84	235.54	37.5	37.7	38.3	6.67	6.68	6.15
Nondurable Goods	247.10	239.98	211.68	39.6	39.6	37.8	6.24	6.06	5.60
Food and Kindred Prod.	270.45	258.54	235.62	36.4	37.2	37.4	7.43	6.95	6.30
Printing & Publishing	277.36	269.39	239.14	38.9	39.5	37.6	7.13	6.82	6.36

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	VETERAN Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980
New Applications	3,822	3,706	1,187	1,253	1,103	1,121	455	454
Testing	133	273	35	70	32	50	8	35
Enrolled in Training	50	55	48	32	25	19	6	6
Nonagricultural Placement	1,533	1,896	518	1,448	453	1,502	291	296
Counseling	620	738	375	442	255	271	123	155

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change March 1980	Net Change April 1979
TOTAL	364.0	363.9	364.1	0.1	-0.1
Manufacturing	80.4	81.3	83.5	-0.9	-3.1
Durable Goods	39.9	40.4	42.9	-0.5	-3.0
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Furniture and Fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.6	-0.1	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	6.5	6.5	6.9	0	-0.4
Machinery	11.0	11.1	12.0	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation	9.2	9.6	9.7	-0.4	-0.5
All Other	8.6	8.5	9.0	+0.1	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	40.5	40.9	40.6	-0.4	-0.1
Food Products	6.5	6.5	6.5	0	0
Textile Mill Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Apparel	5.7	5.8	5.3	-0.1	+0.4
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.2	10.8	0	+0.4
Petroleum and Rubber	4.2	4.3	4.5	-0.1	-0.3
Leather	4.6	4.7	4.8	-0.1	-0.2
All Other	7.0	7.1	7.4	-0.1	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing	283.6	282.6	280.6	+1.0	+3.0
Construction	20.5	20.4	20.5	+0.1	0
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	21.1	21.1	21.5	0	-0.4
Trade	78.5	78.8	83.9	-0.3	-5.4
Wholesale	23.5	23.7	24.7	-0.2	-1.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	15.4	15.6	16.2	-0.2	-0.8
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.1	8.1	8.5	0	-0.4
Retail	55.0	55.1	59.2	-0.1	-4.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.4	24.3	23.6	+0.1	+0.8
Service and Miscellaneous	73.9	73.9	68.7	+1.0	+5.2
Government	65.2	65.1	62.4	+0.1	+2.8
Federal	8.6	8.7	8.3	-0.1	+0.3
State and Local	56.6	56.4	54.1	+0.2	+2.5

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The total nonagricultural employment level rose by 1,500 during April, to end the month at 136,700. Nonmanufacturing gained 1,600, absorbing the loss of 100 from the manufacturing sector. The month's largest gain came from government, which increased by 1,000. Other nonmanufacturing increases were in construction (600) and finance, insurance and real estate (100). Trade industries suffered the biggest loss in nonmanufacturing (100). On the manufacturing side, food products gained 100, while stone, clay and glass and all other durable goods each lost 100.

OVER THE YEAR Since April 1979, nonagricultural employment has gained 2,300. A 3,700 increase in the nonmanufacturing sector offset the loss of 1,400 in manufacturing. Government contributed 73 percent of the nonmanufacturing increase, rising 2,700 over the year. Apparel and all other nondurables each added 200, giving manufacturing its greatest increases. Manufacturing losses were led by lumber and wood products industries, which fell by 900, or 34.6 percent. This loss was fueled by a decrease of 600 in the construction category for the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT April's unemployment rate remained at March's level of 5.5 percent, while the labor force total rose 1,300 to 173,900. One year ago, the labor force stood at 170,700, and unemployment was 4.3 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

T

	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Changes From: March 1980 Net	March 1980 %	April 1979 Net	April 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	173.9	172.6	170.7	+ 1.3	+ .8	+ 3.2	+ 1.9
Unemployment	9.5	9.5	7.4	0	0	+ 2.1	+28.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.5	4.3				
Total Employment	164.4	163.1	163.3	+ 1.3	+ .8	+ 1.1	+ .7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

T

INDUSTRY	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	Net Change March 1980	Net Change April 1979
TOTAL	136.7	135.2	134.4	+ 1.5	+ 2.3
Manufacturing	53.5	53.6	54.9	- .1	- 1.4
Durable Goods	20.4	20.6	22.0	- .2	- 1.6
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.7	2.6	0	- .9
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	2.0	2.2	- .1	- .3
Primary Metals & Fabricated Metal Products	6.0	6.0	5.9	0	+ .1
All Other Durable Goods	10.8	10.9	11.3	- .1	- .5
Nondurable Goods	33.1	33.0	32.9	+ .1	+ .2
Food Products	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ .1	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0	- .1
Apparel	4.6	4.6	4.4	0	+ .2
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.4	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.4	16.4	16.2	0	+ .2
Nonmanufacturing	83.2	81.6	79.5	+ 1.6	+ 3.7
Construction	7.0	6.4	7.6	+ .6	- .6
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	6.0	6.0	5.9	0	+ .1
Trade	24.1	24.2	23.9	- .1	+ .2
Wholesale	5.8	5.9	5.4	- .1	+ .4
Retail	18.3	18.3	18.5	0	- .2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ .1	+ .3
Services	17.0	17.0	16.0	0	+ 1.0
Government	24.3	23.3	21.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.7
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.4	.4	.4	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

T

	TOTAL Apr. 1980	TOTAL Mar. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1980	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1980	NON-WHITE Apr. 1980	NON-WHITE Mar. 1980	VETERAN Apr. 1980	VETERAN Mar. 1980
New Applications	1,745	1,899	476	489	56	49	318	295
Testing	244	310	53	51	27	15	47	59
Enrolled in Training	43	39	37	37	1	4	2	0
Nonagricultural Placement	702	503	294	217	34	22	164	118
Counseling	84	111	49	72	8	3	21	32

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

T

	TENNESSEE PORTION Apr. 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION Mar. 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION Apr. 1979	VIRGINIA PORTION Apr. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Mar. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Apr. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	135.1	134.1	133.1	38.6	38.5	37.6
Unemployment	7.5	7.4	5.7	2.0	2.1	1.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.5	4.5
Total Employment	127.8	126.7	127.4	36.6	36.4	35.9

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

T

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION March 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1979	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION March 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1979
TOTAL	108.2	107.1	106.0	28.5	28.1	28.4
Manufacturing	44.0	44.2	45.0	9.5	9.4	9.9
Durable Goods	15.5	15.7	16.5	4.9	4.9	5.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.4	2.0	.3	.3	.6
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
All Other Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
Nondurable Goods	28.5	28.5	28.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
Food Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.7	5.7	5.9	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.0	16.0	15.8	.4	.4	.4
Nonmanufacturing	64.2	62.9	61.0	19.0	18.7	18.5
Construction	5.6	5.2	6.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.8	4.9	4.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Trade	17.6	17.7	17.2	6.5	6.5	6.7
Wholesale	4.1	4.2	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail	13.5	13.5	13.5	4.8	4.8	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.3	3.2	1.0	1.0	.9
Services	13.6	13.6	12.8	3.4	3.4	3.2
Government	19.1	18.1	16.6	5.2	5.2	5.0
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington, and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
APRIL 1980

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index April 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to April 1980 from April 1979	Unadjusted Percent Change to April 1980 from March 1980	Index April 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to April 1980 from April 1979	Unadjusted Percent Change to April 1980 from March 1980
ALL ITEMS	242.5	14.7	1.1	242.6	14.5	1.1
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100	282.0	-	-	282.2	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	242.8	7.3	0.7	243.2	7.3	0.8
HOUSING 1/	257.9	17.3	1.3	257.8	17.3	1.3
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	177.3	7.2	0.7	176.1	6.5	0.6
TRANSPORTATION	246.8	21.6	1.3	247.7	21.6	1.4
MEDICAL CARE	262.0	11.4	0.7	263.1	11.9	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	202.5	8.6	0.9	201.3	8.5	0.9
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	209.8	8.6	0.4	209.2	8.3	0.4
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	229.9	13.1	0.8	230.1	13.0	0.9
SERVICES	265.3	16.9	1.5	265.8	17.0	1.6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.412	-12.9	-1.2	$.412	-12.7	-1.2
1957-59=$1.00	$.335	-	-	$.354	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540-1371 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA 30309
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

use for Josie's

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: MAY 1980 RELEASE DATE: JULY 1980

Unemployment rising. For the first time this year, Tennessee's unemployment rate increased, going from 6.4 percent in April to 6.8 percent in May. During the month of May, 1979, the rate was 4.7.

U. S. rate up also. U. S. unemployment in May rose to 7.0 percent, up 0.4 percent since last month. One year ago, the U. S. rate was 5.2 percent.

County rates vary. May unemployment in Tennessee counties ranged from a low of 4.0 percent in Weakley County to a high of 18.6 percent in Cocke County.

Initial claims up. Initial claims in May numbered 52,640--an increase of 7,699 over April's figure. A year ago, the initial claims were 31,462. In 1978, only 15,766 claims were filed during May.

Trust fund increases. The balance in Tennessee's trust fund was 267.2 million during the month of May. This compares to April's 241.5 million balance. This month's fund is 4 million richer than in May of 1979. The average weekly benefit check for the month was $77.36.

Some declines in CPI. Although the Consumer Price Index rose 1.0 percent overall between April and May and 14.4 percent since May, 1979, several items showed a decline. In the All Urban Consumers category the biggest drop was 1.5 percent in meats, poultry, fish and eggs, followed by a 1.2 percent decrease in women's and girls' apparel. The biggest increase for the month came from gas and electricity (3.5 percent). Over the year, the greatest rise was in fuel, oil, coal and bottled gas (up 52.6 percent), while the only decrease came from meats, poultry, fish and eggs (down 4.4 percent).

Extended benefits to begin soon. On July 6, 1980, Tennessee will begin paying an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation to jobless workers in the state who have used up their regular benefit period. The program will receive 50 percent funding from the federal government with the other 50 percent to come from the state trust fund. Turn to page 2 for details on the program.

Affirmative Action publications ready. The latest edition of Tennessee Data for Affirmative Action is now available. This new 6th edition includes several tables on information not available in previous years. Order your free copy from the address below.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

Because Tennessee will begin extended benefit payments to its unemployed workers during the week of July 6, 1980, this issue's statewide column will offer a brief explanation of the program.

The extended benefits program provides an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation to any worker who has exhausted his/her regular 26-week benefit period. The program's purpose is to keep the long-term unemployed worker from financial distress, while somewhat stabilizing the recession economy by providing more money to be spent on goods and services.

In order for a state to trigger on to the EB program, these two conditions must be met:

1. The insured unemployment rate[1] must be 4 percent or higher during the current week, and

2. The insured unemployment rate for the current week must be 120 percent of the average rate during the prior two years.

Tennessee has estimated that approximately 20,000 persons will receive extended benefits each week. The state will be locked into EB payments for a minimum of 13 weeks, and thereafter until the insured unemployment drops below one of the above-mentioned percentages. (A worker who qualifies at any time while the state is making extended benefit payments will receive the full 13 weeks of compensation due him/her.)

The effect this program will have on unemployment insurance taxes will not be known until July 1, 1981. The employer-paid tax rate is computed once a year, based on the trust fund balance as of June 30. Since EB payments will not begin until July 6, 1980, the extended payments will not affect the 1980 computation. Therefore, if employment increases sufficiently to replenish the trust fund before June 30, 1981, the program's impact on employer tax rates will be negligible.

[1]The state total unemployment rate includes both insured and uninsured workers.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY - In thousands

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Change from: April 1980 Net	April 1980 %	May 1979 Net	May 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,005.4	1,978.3	1,983.0	+27.1	+1.4	+22.4	+1.2
Employment 1/	1,870.1	1,852.5	1,878.3	+17.6	+1.0	-8.2	-.5
Unemployment	135.8	125.8	103.7	+10.0	+7.9	+32.1	+31.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	6.4	5.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.4	5.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Weekly Hours May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Hourly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
All Manufacturing	$236.16	$235.20	$211.82	39.1	39.2	39.2	$6.04	$6.00	$5.48
Durable Goods	246.80	244.11	225.27	39.3	39.5	39.8	6.28	6.18	5.66
Lumber & Wood Products	172.61	171.12	160.86	37.2	37.2	38.3	4.64	4.60	4.20
Furniture & Fixtures	188.86	183.07	166.76	38.0	38.3	37.7	4.97	4.78	4.43
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	296.11	310.37	291.31	38.8	40.1	40.6	7.64	7.74	7.14
Primary Metal Prod.	350.36	341.04	324.78	38.8	40.6	42.4	9.03	8.40	7.66
Fabricated Metal Prod.	260.18	258.08	236.92	40.4	40.2	40.5	6.44	6.42	5.85
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	243.39	232.26	217.25	39.9	39.5	39.5	6.10	5.88	5.50
Instr. & Related Prod.	198.53	204.58	186.98	38.7	38.8	39.2	5.13	5.30	4.77
Nondurable Goods	226.79	226.79	205.11	38.9	38.9	38.7	5.83	5.83	5.30
Food & Kindred Prod.	253.58	246.64	228.82	40.9	40.3	40.5	6.20	6.12	5.65
Textile Mill Prod.	190.16	193.73	170.60	39.7	40.7	39.4	4.79	4.76	4.33
Apparel	157.01	157.98	140.66	36.6	36.4	35.7	4.29	4.34	3.94
Paper & Allied Prod.	295.24	296.99	268.69	41.5	41.2	41.4	7.08	7.16	6.48
Chemical & Allied Prod.	320.79	325.56	291.56	40.3	40.9	41.0	7.96	7.96	7.16
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	266.76	268.51	240.28	39.0	39.9	40.4	6.84	6.73	5.70
Leather & Leather Prod.	175.86	175.94	162.43	37.9	38.0	37.6	4.64	4.63	4.32

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1980	TOTAL April 1980	DISADVANTAGED May 1980	DISADVANTAGED April 1980	NON-WHITE May 1980	NON-WHITE April 1980	VETERAN May 1980	VETERAN April 1980
New Applications	20,909	21,093	7,723	7,897	6,035	5,526	2,450	2,526
Testing	2,380	2,811	678	753	1,005	889	264	304
Enrolled in Training	363	555	295	467	119	191	43	44
Nonagricultutal Placements	9,263	9,309	3,339	3,737	2,001	2,220	1,723	1,631
Counseling	3,431	3,406	2,229	2,266	1,265	1,187	589	608

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change Apr. To May 1980	May To May 1979	May To May 1980
TOTAL	1,789.7	1,787.1	1,787.3	+2.6		+2.4
Manufacturing	516.7	522.0	528.6	-5.3		-11.9
Durable Goods	229.5	233.1	244.4	-3.6		-14.9
Lumber	19.6	20.2	21.4	-0.6		-1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	22.3	21.8	24.7	+0.5		-2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	15.7	17.2	17.3	-1.5		-1.6
Primary Metal Industries	19.7	20.0	21.4	-0.3		-1.7
Fabricated Metal Products	32.8	33.0	35.0	-0.2		-2.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	36.7	36.2	37.7	+0.5		-1.0
Electrical Machinery	39.7	40.1	41.0	-0.4		-1.3
Transportation	24.9	25.6	27.0	-0.7		-2.1
Precision Instr. & Ordnance	6.5	7.1	7.3	-0.6		-0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.6	11.9	11.6	-0.3		.0
Nondurable Goods	287.2	288.9	284.2	-1.7		+3.0
Food Products	39.5	39.9	39.0	-0.4		+0.5
Meat Products	8.1	8.1	7.8	.0		+0.3
Dairy Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	.0		.0
Tobacco	1.2	1.3	1.3	-0.1		-0.1
Textile Mills	26.6	26.7	27.0	-0.1		-0.4
Knitting Mills	12.5	12.5	12.2	+0.0		+0.3
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.4	2.5	2.7	-0.1		-0.3
Apparel	68.9	70.0	68.4	-0.1		+1.5
Paper	18.7	18.7	18.5	.0		+0.2
Printing & Publishing	26.7	27.3	26.5	-0.6		+0.2
Chemicals	58.1	58.3	58.0	-0.2		+0.1
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.0	23.0	22.4	.0		+0.6
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.8	.7	.0		+0.1
Rubber	24.0	24.5	24.1	-0.5		-0.1
Leather	21.7	21.4	20.7	+0.3		+1.0
Nonmanufacturing	1,273.0	1,265.1	1,258.7	+7.9		+14.3
Mining	9.9	9.8	10.6	+0.1		-0.7
Construction	85.0	85.5	92.3	-0.5		-7.3
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	86.5	86.8	87.5	-0.3		-1.0
Trade	384.9	382.8	388.8	+2.1		-3.9
Wholesale Trade	111.3	112.2	109.7	-0.9		+1.6
Whole Durable Goods	64.3	64.8	63.6	-0.5		+1.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	47.0	47.4	46.1	-0.4		+2.9
Retail Trade	273.6	270.6	279.1	+3.0		-5.5
Retail Gen. Merchandise	36.5	37.0	39.0	-0.5		-2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	77.6	77.1	77.6	+0.5		.0
Banking	26.1	26.0	25.2	+0.1		+0.9
Insurance Carriers	19.9	20.0	19.7	-0.1		+0.2
Services	303.4	296.8	286.2	+6.6		+17.2
Government	325.7	326.3	315.7	-0.6		+10.0
Federal	78.0	77.9	74.4	+0.1		+3.6
State and Local	247.7	248.4	241.3	-0.7		+6.4

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment for May was 175,000 in Chattanooga. Manufacturing employment lost 800 workers in nondurable goods, but gained 800 in durables primarily due to a strike settlement being reached in the stone, clay and glass industry. Nonmanufacturing picked up 200 workers in a government construction project, to raise its total employment to 121,600. Economic conditions seem to be affecting the chemicals industry, forcing a layoff of 400, or 6.9 percent during the month.

OVER THE YEAR The chemicals industry has suffered the greatest decline in the manufacturing sector for the year, losing 700 employees. Primary metals reflects the greatest manufacturing increase (1,000) because in May of 1979, a labor dispute resulted in a low employment level for the industry. Local government has increased 2,400 over the year and represents the largest nonmanufacturing rise in employment. Retail Trade, reflecting a declining economy, has fallen 5.2 percent to a level of 23,800, to show the greatest decline in the nonmanufacturing sector. Total nonag employment increased from 174,300 in May, 1979 to 175,000 for May, 1980.

UNEMPLOYMENT While Chattanooga's labor force rose from 194,400 in April to 197,200 in May the number of unemployed workers increased by 1,900 to May's figure of 14,800. This caused the unemployment rate to rise from 6.6 percent in April to 7.5 percent by mid-May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Chattanooga production worker averaged 0.3 fewer hours and earned an average $3.42 per week less for the month of May. The average weekly hours for durable goods decreased 1.6 hours to 38.5, followed by a decrease in the average weekly earnings of $11.60 (4.4 percent). This resulted from a large drop in the average weekly earnings in the stone, clay, and glass industry which fell from $334.62 to $271.32, while the average weekly hours decreased only 1.0 hour. Although the situation appears grim, the key word is "average". Because a rather large number of middle income production workers returned from strikes in May, they adjusted down the "average" which had been dominated by fewer but higher paid workers. Nondurable goods also showed a decrease in the average weekly earnings ($233.07 to $232.29), while the average weekly hours increased 0.4 hours to 42.7.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Changes From: April 1980 Net	April 1980 %	May 1979 Net	May 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	197.2	194.4	193.1	+2.8	+ 1.4	+4.1	+ 2.0
Unemployment	14.8	12.9	10.4	+1.9	+14.7	+4.4	+42.3
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	6.6	5.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	182.4	181.5	182.9	+ .9	+ .5	- .5	- .3

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Weekly Hours May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Hourly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
All Manufacturing	$241.90	$245.32	$220.30	+1.0	+1.3	+0.2	$5.90	$5.94	$5.48
Durable Goods	250.25	261.85	243.81	38.5	40.1	+0.1	6.50	6.53	6.06
Stone Clay & Glass Prod.	271.32	334.62	260.51	38.0	38.0	38.4	7.14	8.58	6.67
Iron & Steel Foundries	226.04	242.94	220.67	35.1	37.9	+1.9	6.44	6.41	6.46
Fabricated Metal Prod.	317.26	315.47	278.99	+1.8	+1.4	+0.2	7.59	7.62	6.94
Machinery, ex. Elect.	266.83	274.99	244.80	+0.8	+2.9	+2.5	6.56	6.41	5.76
Nondurable Goods	232.29	233.07	202.31	+2.7	+2.3	+0.7	5.46	5.51	5.03
Textile Mill Products	218.51	218.47	173.45	+6.1	+5.8	+1.2	4.94	4.77	4.21
Knitting Mills	161.03	158.88	142.55	37.8	38.1	37.6	4.26	4.17	3.79
Paper and Allied Products	289.76	284.24	272.62	+1.9	+4.0	+4.4	6.41	6.46	6.14
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	333.36	339.13	300.35	+1.8	+2.1	+1.6	7.98	8.06	7.22

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1980	TOTAL April 1980	DISADVANTAGED May 1980	DISADVANTAGED April 1980	NONWHITE May 1980	NONWHITE April 1980	VETERAN May 1980	VETERAN April 1980
New Applications	1,886	1,996	702	729	607	650	279	286
Testing	203	155	79	62	58	39	49	16
Enrolled in Training	51	66	35	48	18	29	5	4
Nonagricultural Placement	458	517	231	245	92	122	105	85
Counseling	224	232	132	156	88	98	56	40

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change: April 1980 to May 1980	Net Change: May 1979 to May 1980
TOTAL	175.0	174.8	174.3	+.2	+.7
Manufacturing	53.4	53.4	53.3	0	+.1
Durable Goods	23.8	23.0	22.8	+.8	+1.0
Lumber (except Furniture)	.9	.9	.8	0	+.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.2	1.5	2.3	+.7	-.1
Primary Metals	4.9	4.8	3.9	+.1	+1.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.4	7.3	7.5	+.1	-.1
Machinery (except elec.)	3.4	3.5	3.3	-.1	+.1
All Other	5.0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Nondurable Goods	29.6	30.4	30.5	-.8	-.9
Food Products	5.1	5.2	5.0	-.1	+.1
Textile Mill Products	13.4	13.4	13.6	0	-.2
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	+.1
Paper Products	1.3	1.4	1.3	-.1	0
Printing and Publishing	1.5	1.6	1.7	-.1	-.2
Chemicals	5.4	5.8	6.1	-.4	-.7
All Other	1.4	1.5	1.4	-.1	0
Nonmanufacturing	121.6	121.4	121.0	+.2	+.6
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Construction	6.6	6.7	7.4	-.1	-.8
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0	0
Trade	32.4	32.4	33.8	0	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.7	8.7	-.1	-.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.6	5.6	5.5	0	+.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.2	-.1	-.2
Retail Trade	23.8	23.7	25.1	+.1	-1.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.9	9.9	9.9	0	0
Service	28.5	28.7	28.4	-.2	+.1
Government	35.4	35.2	33.0	+.2	+2.4
Federal	9.5	9.6	9.6	-.1	-.1
State and Local	25.9	25.8	23.4	+.1	+2.5

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 200 between April and May to its current level of 193,700. This reflects a 200 worker loss in the durable goods group, as nondurable goods and the nonmanufacturing sector retained their previous month's employment levels. The stone, clay and glass industry posted the biggest percentage increase for the month (11 percent) due to the Expo '82 project. State and local government is declining-down 200 this month because vacancies as a result of attrition are no longer being filled.

OVER THE YEAR A plant closing in the machinery except electrical industry resulted in the loss of 400 employees and leads the manufacturing sector's list of declining industries for the year. Total manufacturing fell 1,900 from one year ago, with only two industries showing an increase in employment. Nonmanufacturing experienced a total loss of 400 workers over the year, with trade and construction showing the greatest declines (900 and 800, respectively). The largest increase came in government (up 1,100), caused in part by this year's census activity.

UNEMPLOYMENT Layoffs and new graduates entering the job market for the first time are responsible for an increase of 300 in the unemployment figure since April. One year ago, the number unemployed was 8,100 compared to this month's total of 10,200. The unemployment rate has risen from 4.0 percent in May, 1979 to 5.0 percent in the current month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings of Knoxville production workers decreased from$277.60 to $272.16 for the month of May, while the average weekly hours decreased from 40.0 to 39.5 . Durable goods showed an increase in both average weekly hours and average weekly earnings, 40.7 to 40.8 and $309.32 to $312.53, respectively. Average weekly earnings for nondurable goods decreased $8.46 while the average weekly hours decreased 0.7 hours to 38.8. The largest increase on the published level was in textile mill products. The average weekly earnings increased $18.44 to $198.46 and the average weekly hours increased from 41.1 to 44.2 hours. The largest decrease was in apparel where the average weekly earnings decreased from $189.74 to $177.48 and the average weekly hours decreased from 38.1 to 36.0.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Changes From: April 1980 Net	April 1980 %	May 1979 Net	May 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	205.2	204.4	204.2	+1.9	+0.9	+1.0	+0.5
Unemployment	10.1	9.9	8.1	+0.2	+2.0	+2.0	+24.7
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	4.9	4.0	--	--	--	--
Total Employment	195.1	194.4	196.1	+1.7	+0.9	-1.0	-0.5

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Weekly Hours May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Hourly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
All Manufacturing	$272.16	$277.60	$254.56	39.5	40.0	39.9	$6.89	$6.94	$6.38
Durable Goods	312.53	309.32	290.23	40.8	40.7	41.7	7.66	7.60	6.96
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	301.81	286.52	285.10	41.4	42.3	41.2	7.29	7.01	6.92
Machinery, Ex. Elect.	240.34	243.39	225.04	39.4	39.8	38.8	6.10	6.10	5.80
Nondurable Goods	249.87	258.33	214.30	38.8	39.5	38.8	6.44	6.54	6.04
Food & Kindred Prod.	208.16	210.80	223.56	41.8	42.5	46.0	4.98	4.96	4.86
Textile Mill Prod.	198.46	180.02	156.35	44.2	41.1	38.7	4.49	4.38	4.04
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	177.48	189.74	153.00	36.0	38.1	33.7	4.93	4.98	4.54

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1980	TOTAL April 1980	DISADVANTAGED May 1980	DISADVANTAGED April 1980	NONWHITE May 1980	NONWHITE April 1980	VETERAN May 1980	VETERAN April 1980
New Applications	2,126	1,873	661	701	213	162	259	262
Testing	196	184	72	55	51	41	19	33
Enrolled in Training	27	29	21	68	7	15	4	10
Nonagricultural Placement	1,060	1,040	177	150	144	134	252	278
Counseling	294	175	147	206	54	51	71	96

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAY 1980	APRIL 1980	MAY 1979	Net Change APRIL 1980	Net Change MAY 1979
TOTAL	193.7	193.9	196.0	-0.2	-2.3
Manufacturing	51.7	51.9	53.6	-0.2	-1.9
Durable Goods	15.1	15.5	16.1	-0.2	-0.8
Lumber (except furniture)	1.5	1.5	1.8	0	-0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	.5	.5	.6	0	-0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.0	.9	1.0	+0.1	0
Machinery (except elec.)	2.1	2.3	2.5	-0.2	-0.4
All Other	10.2	10.3	10.2	-0.1	0
Nondurable Goods	36.6	36.4	37.5	0	-1.1
Food Products	4.6	4.5	4.5	+0.1	+0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.7	0	-0.2
Apparel	7.2	7.4	8.6	-0.2	-1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
All Other	20.5	20.2	20.1	+0.1	+0.2
Nonmanufacturing	142.0	142.0	142.4	0	-0.4
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	+0.1
Construction	10.9	10.9	11.7	0	-0.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	7.9	7.9	8.1	0	-0.2
Trade	40.1	40.1	41.2	0	-1.1
Wholesale	10.1	10.1	10.6	0	-0.5
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.7	-0.1	-0.4
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.9	3.9	+0.1	+0.1
Retail	30.0	30.0	30.6	0	-0.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	7.9	0	+0.1
Service	30.3	30.2	30.1	+0.1	+0.2
Government	43.0	43.1	41.9	-0.1	+1.1
Federal	9.9	9.8	9.0	+0.1	+0.9
State & Local	33.1	33.3	32.9	-0.2	+0.2

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The Memphis SMSA added 1,800 workers to its nonagricultural wage and salary employed during May. The increase was evenly divided between the manufacturing sector and the nonmanufacturing sector with each getting 900. Within manufacturing, however, durable goods industries gained 1,200 while nondurables lost 300. Nonelectrical machinery was responsible for the durable goods increase as that industry gained 1,200 additional workers during the month with the settlement of a strike. The service industry, with 1,100 men workers, employed primarily at recreational facilities, led the increase in the nonmanufacturing sector.

OVER THE YEAR Employment has decreased 3,600 during this period. The manufacturing sector was responsible for the reduction as that group of industries showed a net loss of 4,800 workers. Both durable and nondurable goods industries suffered over the year with losses of 1,900 and 2,900, respectively. Every manufacturing industry except nonelectrical machinery either remained unchanged or lost workers during the year. The nonmanufacturing sector fared much better, showing a net gain of 1,200 employees over the year. That increase may be attributed to the 1,200 new workers employed by the service industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT Joblessness increased to 5.7 percent of the labor force during May as 22,000 people in the SMSA were out of work. The previous month's rate was 5.4 percent with 20,600 unemployed. May 1979 saw an unemployment rate of 4.9 percent with 19,000 unemployed.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings for Memphis production workers increased from $255.32 to $270.97 for the month of May, while the average weekly hours increased 0.4 hours to 39.5. Average weekly earnings increased $25.50 for durable goods, while the average weekly hours decreased 0.6 hours. Nondurable goods showed increases for both average weekly earnings and average weekly hours, going from $286.99 to $296,46 and from 39.1 to 39.9, respectively. The largest published increase was in food, which increased $16.06 to $310.86, due to an increase in the average weekly hours from 40.0 to 42.7 In contrast, the largest decrease occurred in the furniture industry where less overtime worked at premium pay reduced average weekly earnings by $24.95 to $144.32.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

M	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Changes From: April 1980 Net	April 1980 %	May 1979 Net	May 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	386.6	381.4	385.6	+5.2	+1.4	+1.0	+ 0.3
Unemployment	22.0	20.6	19.0	+1.4	+6.8	+3.0	+15.8
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.4	4.9	--	--	--	--
Total Employment	364.6	360.8	366.6	+3.8	+1.1	-2.0	-0.5

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

May 1980: 1030
April 1980: 2600
May 1979: 180

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M	Average Weekly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Weekly Hours May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Hourly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
All Manufacturing	$270.97	$255.12	$249.46	39.5	39.1	40.1	$6.86	$6.53	$6.19
Durable Goods	245.61	220.11	226.17	38.5	38.1	39.3	6.38	5.81	5.76
Lumber & Wood Prod.	191.95	190.09	171.45	37.2	37.2	38.1	5.16	5.11	4.50
Furniture & Fixtures	144.32	169.27	153.98	34.2	37.7	38.4	4.22	4.49	4.01
Nondurable Goods	296.46	286.99	271.10	39.9	39.1	41.2	7.43	7.34	6.58
Food & Kindred Prod.	310.86	294.80	268.32	42.7	40.8	41.6	7.28	7.37	6.45
Paper & Allied Prod.	288.78	301.07	268.55	42.2	41.7	41.7	7.08	7.22	6.44
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	301.80	300.42	322.54	38.3	37.6	45.1	7.88	7.99	7.17

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

M	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL May 1980	April 1980	NEW HIRES May 1980	April 1980	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL May 1980	April 1980	QUITS May 1980	April 1980	LAYOFFS May 1980	April 1980
All Manufacturing	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	4.7	3.7	1.1	1.4	2.6	1.0
Durable Goods	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	6.3	3.6	1.9	1.6	3.4	1.1
Lumber	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.3	3.4	7.0	0.6	1.4	1.5	4.6
Furniture	5.1	9.2	4.9	8.5	21.8	6.3	6.5	5.0	11.8	0.2
Nonelectric Machinery	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	3.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	*
Nondurable Goods	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.9	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.9
Food	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.6
Paper	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.5
Chemicals	3.1	3.1	2.1	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.9	*	0.5

1/ Preliminary
* Less than 0.1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

M INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	No. Change April 1980	No. Change May 1979
TOTAL	357.3	355.5	360.9	+1.8	-3.6
Manufacturing	58.9	58.0	63.7	+0.9	-4.8
Durable Goods	26.4	25.2	28.3	+1.2	-1.9
Lumber (except furniture)	3.0	3.0	3.3	0	-0.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Furniture and Fixtures	3.1	2.9	3.7	+0.2	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	4.9	5.2	5.3	-0.3	-0.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	5.6	4.4	6.2	+1.2	-0.6
Electrical Machinery	3.2	3.0	2.5	+0.2	+0.7
All Other	6.6	6.7	7.3	-0.1	-0.7
Nondurable Goods	32.5	32.8	35.4	-0.3	-2.9
Food Products	9.6	9.6	10.1	0	-0.5
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	0	-0.2
Apparel	1.8	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.2
Paper Products	6.2	6.0	6.6	+0.2	-0.4
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.9	0	-0.1
Chemicals	6.5	6.5	6.5	0	0
All Other	4.6	5.0	6.3	-0.4	-1.7
Nonmanufacturing	298.4	297.5	297.2	+0.9	+1.2
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	16.0	15.7	15.6	+0.3	+0.4
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	27.5	27.7	27.5	-0.2	0
Trade	95.3	95.0	96.6	+0.3	-1.3
Wholesale	32.8	32.9	32.7	-0.1	+0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	20.4	20.4	20.6	0	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.4	12.5	12.1	-0.1	+0.3
Retail	62.5	62.1	63.9	+0.4	-1.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.7	19.6	19.6	+0.1	+0.1
Service	72.7	71.6	71.5	+1.1	+1.2
Government	67.0	67.7	66.2	-0.7	+0.8
Federal	17.2	17.2	16.8	0	+0.4
State & Local	49.8	50.5	49.4	-0.7	+0.4

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittendon County, Arkansas

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

M	TOTAL May 1980	April 1980	DISADVANTAGED May 1980	April 1980	MINORITE May 1980	April 1980	VETERAN May 1980	April 1980
New Applications	3,188	3,512	1,649	1,976	2,142	2,261	187	190
Testing	1,165	1,111	306	307	768	598	77	109
Enrolled in Training	44	91	40	88	36	71	2	2
Nonagricultural Placement	1,128	1,076	449	571	653	737	216	198
Counseling	755	569	515	402	545	451	111	86

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT has declined by 700 employees in nonagricultural manufacturing industries between April and May. Nonmanufacturing industries employment fell 1,500 during the same period. Plant layoffs and a general worsening of the economy accounts for much of the decline. Seasonal factors caused a 100 worker increase in the construction industry to lead nonmanufacturing increases, while a strike settlement in furniture and fixtures allowed 800 employees to return to work. Other significant increases in manufacturing have been in transportation (probably a seasonal increase) and leather goods, where Nashville has little foreign competition for its western wear and tourist items.

OVER THE YEAR the labor force has risen by 5,700, due largely to increases in the general population of the Nashville SMSA. At the same time, the employment level has decreased by 4,400-another indication of economic slowdown in the area. Significant decreases have been in trade (down 7 percent), and all other durables (down 17.6 percent), while printing and publishing (up 4 percent) and services and miscellaneous (up 7 percent) led the increasing industries over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT has risen from last year's level of 14,800 to May's 24,900 figure. In April, 1980, unemployment was 20,300, or 5.0 percent of the total labor force. Between April and May, the area experienced its largest monthly increase this year, climbing to 5.9 percent. Since May of 1979, the unemployment rate has grown from 3.6 percent, giving us a clear picture of the employment downturn in the SMSA.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Nashville production workers worked 0.6 fewer hours this month as the average weekly hours declined to 38.8. This was followed by a decline in the average weekly earnings from $256.49 to $251.04. Durable goods showed a decrease in average weekly hours, 39.3 to 39.0, and in the average weekly earnings, $268.03 to $262.47. Nondurable goods also showed decreases in the average weekly hours worked and the average weekly earnings, falling from 39.6 to 38.6 and from $243.54 to $237.78, respectively. Food products increased in average weekly earnings from $272.06 to $275.04, while the average weekly hours decreased 0.5 hours to 38.2. Printing and publishing decreased $9.51 in average weekly earnings as the average weekly hours dropped from 39.1 to 38.3 hours.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Changes From: April 1980 to May 1980 Net	%	May 1979 to May 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	417.0	410.4	411.1	6.6	1.6	5.9	1.4
Unemployment	24.8	20.3	14.8	4.5	22.2	10.0	67.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.9	4.9	3.6	x	x	x	x
Total Employment	392.2	390.1	396.6	2.1	0.5	-4.4	-1.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Weekly Hours May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	Average Hourly Earnings May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
All Manufacturing	$251.04	$256.49	$229.90	38.8	39.4	39.3	$5.47	$6.51	$5.85
Durable Goods	262.47	268.03	243.61	39.0	39.3	40.2	6.73	6.82	6.06
Nondurable Goods	237.78	243.54	213.71	38.6	39.6	38.3	6.16	6.15	5.58
Food and Kindred Prod.	275.04	272.06	234.24	38.2	38.7	37.3	7.20	7.03	6.28
Printing and Publishing	268.10	277.61	230.68	38.3	39.1	36.1	7.00	7.10	6.39

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1980	April 1980	DISADVANTAGED May 1980	April 1980	NONWHITE May 1980	April 1980	VETERAN May 1980	April 1980
New Applications	3,774	3,822	1,192	1,187	1,175	1,103	446	455
Testing	108	133	43	35	28	32	10	8
Enrolled in Training	41	58	28	48	14	25	6	6
Nonagricultural Placement	1,823	1,531	559	518	486	453	344	291
Counseling	500	620	304	375	196	255	98	123

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Changes: April 1980 to May 1980	May 1979 to May 1980
TOTAL	362.6	364.8	367.7	-2.2	-5.1
Manufacturing	79.4	80.1	84.1	-0.7	-4.7
Durable Goods	39.0	39.7	43.3	-0.7	-4.3
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	2.9	3.5	+0.8	+0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	6.5	6.5	7.0	0	-0.5
Machinery	11.0	11.0	12.0	0	-1.0
Transportation	8.6	9.2	10.0	-0.6	-1.4
All Other	7.5	8.4	9.1	-0.9	-1.6
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.4	40.8	0	-0.4
Food Products	6.5	6.6	6.6	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.4	1.3	1.4	+0.1	0
Apparel	5.6	5.7	5.4	-0.1	+0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.2	10.8	0	+0.4
Petroleum and Rubber	4.1	4.1	4.5	0	-0.4
Leather	4.8	4.6	4.8	+0.2	0
All Other	6.8	6.9	7.3	-0.1	-0.5
Nonmanufacturing	283.2	284.7	283.6	-1.5	-0.4
Construction	20.7	20.6	21.3	+0.1	-0.6
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	21.2	21.3	22.1	-0.1	-0.9
Trade	78.1	78.7	84.2	-0.6	-6.1
Wholesale	23.5	23.9	24.8	-0.4	-1.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	15.9	15.8	16.4	+0.1	-0.5
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	7.6	8.1	8.4	-0.5	-0.8
Retail	54.6	54.8	59.4	-0.2	-4.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.3	24.4	23.8	-0.1	+0.5
Service and Miscellaneous	74.2	74.4	69.6	-0.2	+4.6
Government	64.7	65.3	62.6	-0.6	+2.1
Federal	8.8	8.7	8.4	+0.1	+0.4
State and Local	55.9	56.6	54.2	-0.7	+1.7

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Tri-Cities SMSA declined by 100 during May. The manufacturing sector lost 600 workers as each industry within this group either lost employees or remained unchanged. The nonmanufacturing sector, however gained 500 workers. Construction and government, each with an increase of 300 due to seasonal factors and TVA employment, were responsible for the sector's gain.

OVER THE YEAR Contrary to the trend in most of the other Tennessee SMSA's, Tri-Cities showed an increase in total nonagricultural employment over the year. The increase of 1,500 came despite a loss of 1,900 in the manufacturing sector, where construction slowdowns caused subsequent drops in furniture and fixtures, 800, and other industries. Nonmanufacturing was boosted by the 2,900 increase in government employment, primarily at the TVA facility at Phipps Bend.

UNEMPLOYMENT The percentage of unemployed rose to 5.8 during May as 10,200 workers were without jobs. The previous month saw an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent with 9.500 out of work. May 1979 had 8,000 unemployed with a rate of 4.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Changes From: April 1980 Net	April 1980 %	May 1979 Net	May 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	176.8	174.1	172.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.6	+ 4.8	+ 2.8
Unemployment	10.2	9.5	8.0	+ .7	+ 7.4	+ 2.2	+27.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.5	4.7				
Total Employment	166.6	164.6	164.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	+ 1.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1979	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1979
Civilian Labor Force	137.2	135.4	134.1	39.6	38.7	37.9
Unemployment	7.6	7.5	6.4	2.6	2.0	1.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.5	5.5	4.8	6.6	5.2	4.2
Total Employment**	129.6	127.9	127.9	37.0	36.7	36.1

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	Net Change April 1980	Net Change May 1979
TOTAL	136.6	136.7	135.1	- .1	+ 1.5
Manufacturing	52.9	53.5	54.8	- .6	- 1.9
Durable Goods	20.0	20.4	21.7	- .4	- 1.7
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.7	2.5	0	- .8
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	2.1	0	- .2
Primary Metals & Fabricated Metal Products	5.9	6.0	5.9	- .1	0
All Other Durable Goods	10.5	10.8	11.2	- .3	- .7
Nondurable Goods	32.9	33.1	33.1	- .2	- .2
Food Products	3.0	3.1	3.2	- .1	- .2
Textile Mill Products	2.8	2.8	3.1	0	- .3
Apparel	4.6	4.6	4.4	0	+ .2
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.1	6.2	6.4	- .1	- .3
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.4	16.4	16.0	0	+ .4
Nonmanufacturing	83.7	83.2	80.3	+ .5	+ 3.4
Construction	7.3	7.0	8.0	+ .3	- .7
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.9	6.0	5.9	- .1	0
Trade	24.1	24.1	24.1	0	0
Wholesale	5.8	5.8	5.4	0	+ .4
Retail	18.3	18.3	18.7	0	- .4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.1	0	+ .3
Services	17.0	17.0	16.1	0	+ .9
Government	24.6	24.3	21.7	+ .3	+ 2.9
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.4	.4	.4	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1980	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1979	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1979
TOTAL	108.1	108.1	106.5	28.5	28.6	28.6
Manufacturing	43.5	43.9	44.9	9.4	9.6	9.9
Durable Goods	15.2	15.5	16.3	4.8	4.9	5.4
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.4	2.0	.3	.3	.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.6	1.8	.3	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
All Other Durable Goods	8.6	8.8	8.9	1.9	2.0	2.3
Nondurable Goods	28.3	28.4	28.6	4.6	4.7	4.5
Food Products	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.9	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.6	5.7	5.9	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	15.9	15.9	15.5	.5	.5	.5
Nonmanufacturing	64.6	64.2	61.6	19.1	19.0	18.7
Construction	5.9	5.7	6.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.7	4.9	4.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Trade	17.5	17.5	17.4	6.6	6.6	6.7
Wholesale	4.1	4.1	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail	13.4	13.4	13.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Services	13.7	13.5	12.9	3.3	3.5	3.2
Government	19.3	19.1	16.7	5.3	5.2	5.0
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1980	TOTAL April 1980	DISADVANTAGED May 1980	DISADVANTAGED April 1980	NONWHITE May 1980	NONWHITE April 1980	VETERAN May 1980	VETERAN April 1980
New Applications	1,328	1,745	342	476	51	56	191	318
Testing	177	244	38	53	15	27	31	47
Enrolled in Training	52	43	47	37	1	1	7	2
Nonagricultural Placement	611	702	227	294	26	36	147	164
Counseling	376	84	262	49	38	8	51	21

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
MAY 1980

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index May 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to May 1980 from April 1979	April 1980	Index May 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to May 1980 from May 1979	April 1980
ALL ITEMS	244.9	14.4	1.0	245.1	14.4	1.0
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	284.8	-	-	285.1	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	244.1	7.0	0.5	244.7	7.2	0.6
HOUSING 1/	261.7	17.7	1.5	261.7	17.7	1.5
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	177.5	6.9	0.1	176.8	6.7	0.4
TRANSPORTATION	249.0	19.9	0.9	249.9	19.8	0.9
MEDICAL CARE	263.4	11.5	0.5	264.9	12.1	0.7
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	204.0	8.6	0.7	202.4	8.2	0.5
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	211.2	8.9	0.7	210.6	8.7	0.7
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	231.4	12.4	0.7	231.7	12.4	0.7
SERVICES	269.2	17.3	1.5	269.9	17.5	1.5
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.408	-12.6	-1.0	$.408	-12.6	-1.0
1957-59=$1.00	$.351	-	-	$.351	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: JUNE 1980 RELEASE DATE: AUGUST 1980

Unemployment rate shoots up. Tennessee's statewide unemployment rate rose dramatically over the May rate of 6.7 percent, registering 8.1 percent of the state labor force during the survey period in June. Non-teaching positions in the state's schools which end with the school year are responsible for part of the increase, as are plant layoffs across the state which can be linked to the current recession. This month's unemployment rate is the state's worst since August 1975, when Tennessee was experiencing another recession. That month's rate was also 8.1 percent.

Nation's rate increases sharply also. The U.S. rate for June was 7.8 percent, compared to 7.0 percent in May and up from 6.0 percent in June of 1979. This 0.8 percent rise for the month is attributed to a deepening recession which manifests itself in plant and business closings and in layoffs across the country.

Initial claims continue to grow. The number of initial claims in June reached 55,924--up 3,284 from the previous month. There were 34,822 initial claims filed during June 1979.

Trust fund decreases, benefit check up a few cents. The state's trust fund decreased to $249.1 million during June--some $20 million under May's balance. The June figure is $5.7 million less than one year ago. Meanwhile, the average weekly benefit check increased 12 cents to $77.48.

Housing and Services largest monthly increases in CPI. Housing and Services showed the greatest increases of the major categories measured by the Consumer Price Index during June as they increased 1.9 percent over the month. Meanwhile, the All Urban Consumers Index rose to 247.6 and the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers increased to 247.8. Both increases amounted to 1.1 percent.

Weakley, Williamson Counties show state's lowest unemployment rates. Weakley County, with a 3.8 percent unemployment rate, was the lowest of the state's 95 counties during June. The next lowest rate was in Williamson County with 4.3 of its labor force out of work. No other county fell below 5.7 percent.

Collective bargaining in peak months. Over half a million Southeastern workers are covered under company labor contracts (affecting 200 or more employees) which will expire in 1980. Among the region's industries which will be most represented are: primary metals, communication, construction, hotels, and transportation equipment. Now through September will reflect the greatest renegotiation activity.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

In analyzing Tennessee's labor market,one needs to look at the hours and earnings of production workers-both statewide and for the standard metropolitan statistical areas. Each month hours and earnings figures are reached by compiling data from a random sample of Tennessee employers. This data, separated according to standard industrial codes (SIC), shows the employment, female employment, production workers, payroll, weekly hours and overtime for the week of the twelfth of each month. This confidential data is then compiled and totaled. The number of weekly hours divided by the number of production workers gives one the average weekly hour figure in that industry. The payroll divided by the weekly hours allows one to derive the average hourly earnings for a particular industry. Total manufacturing, durable goods and nondurable goods are compilations of the subtotals from each industry weighted by their sizes (in production workers). Average weekly hours are then multiplied times average hourly earnings to give the average weekly earnings for each production worker in each industry of the state (or SMSA). The figures are used in various ways by people in the public and private sectors. The U.S. Department of Labor uses them in a myriad of ways including figuring the standard of living. Private firms use the figures for their particular industry to project labor costs. Some labor unions use these figures in contract negotiations. The weekly earnings are sometimes used by counselors and youth in occupational decisions. Some states use the figures to project revenue from sales taxes and/or state income taxes. All these uses lead to the importance of accurate hours and earnings figures. If you are presently a Tennessee employer and part of this sample then you realize the importance of accurate data. If you are not part of the sample,regardless of your company's size, we feel your data could be beneficial to our present sample. If you would like to be included in the sample please write us at our return address. - - by Wayne Meisels

Manpower Specialist

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CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT among nonagricultural manufacturing industries decreased 300 between mid-May and mid-June, while nonmanufacturing increased 300 to register a net change of zero for the period. Primary metals, with a decrease of 200, was the biggest loser in manufacturing, as paper products (up 100) was the only manufacturing industry to show a gain for the month. In the nonmanufacturing sector, seasonal factors caused retail trade to fall 200 below last month's level. Service and government each added 200 in June--services because of recreational activities and government because of construction projects.

OVER THE YEAR total nonag employment has fallen 1,600 workers to June's level of 175,000. The chemicals industry lost 700 workers over the year as auto and tire manufacturers and carpet mills required less of the fibers produced by the industry. Nonelectrical machinery, apparel, paper products and all other nondurable goods each posted gains of 100 employees, reflecting increased business activity in the SMSA. Cutbacks on spending caused retail trade to fall 6 percent, as services gained 500 employees or 1.8 percent over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT has risen 25.8 percent in one month and 66.7 percent since last June to stand at 19,000 workers. During the month the labor force rose 2.1 percent and registers a total of 5,800 more persons (3.6 percent) than one year ago. The current unemployment rate of 9.4 percent compares to 7.6 percent in May and 5.8 percent in June, 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS average weekly earnings of Chattanooga production workers remained unchanged from May to June at $242.35. The durable goods sector increased by 1.0 percent ($2.49) to $259.25, while the nondurable goods sector decreased by $2.48 or 1.1 percent during the same period. The largest change occurred in the fabricated metal products industry where a 2.3 hour longer workweek combined with a 3 cent wage rate increase to result in an $18.96 (5.8 percent) weekly earnings increase in that industry.

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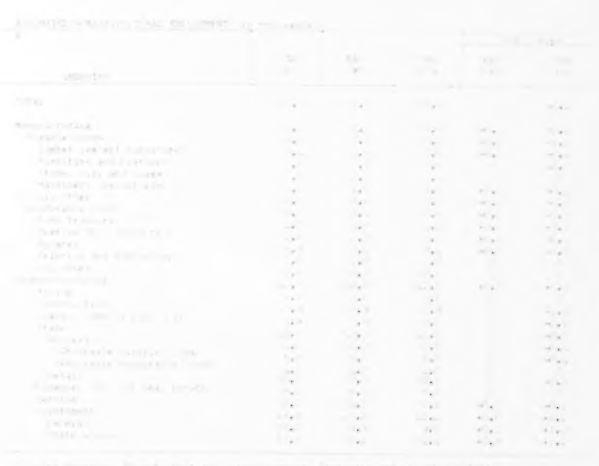
KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment for June remained at the previous month's level of 193,700 in the Knoxville SMSA. Manufacturing industries declined by 300 with layoffs in apparel resulting from a slowdown in the automobile industry. Increases in the manufacturing sector came from nonelectrical machinery (4.8 percent), textile mill products (4.0 percent) and food products (2.2 percent). A loss of 300 in the services category of nonmanufacturing was recovered by a gain of 600 in government, primarily because of summer youth programs workers.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment is down 2,100 from June of 1979, as manufacturing employment reflects recessionary influences with a loss of 2,400. The hardest hit manufacturing industry has been apparel, where seatbelt manufacturing accounts for much of the 17.9 percent decrease. The greatest increase was in food employment (6.8 percent). This category is traditionally the least affected by adverse economic conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT As the labor force increased by 2,300 between May and June, unemployment also increased-the number of unemployed workers rose 22.1 percent during the month. When compared to June, 1979, the number unemployed has gone up 46 percent while the labor force total has increased 1.1 percent in the same period. This month's unemployment rate is 6.1 percent, while last month's was 5.1 percent and last June registered a 4.2 percent rate.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings of Knoxville production workers decreased 77 cents to $280.99 in June. The durable goods sector increased $5.87 (1.9 percent) with an average 30 cent per hour wage rate increase across the sector. The largest single increase in that sector occurred in the nonelectrical machinery industry. The average weekly earnings increased $12.74 (5.3 percent) because of more overtime worked. In the nondurable goods sector the average weekly earnings decreased $4.03 (1.5 percent). The greatest change occurred in the food and kindred products industry which decreased $8.64 (3.6 percent). This was mainly due to a 2.7 hour shorter workweek.



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MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonag employment in the Memphis SMSA declined by 800 workers between May and June, ending the period at 356,400. Manufacturing employment added 300 in durable goods, but this was more than offset by a loss of 1,100 in nonmanufacturing. Schools closing for the summer were primarily responsible for the decrease, as evidenced by state and local government dropping 1,900 in the one month period. A strike in furniture and fixtures resulted in a 9.7 percent rise in employment which led manufacturing increases, while the service category showed the largest gain in nonmanufacturing (600).

OVER THE YEAR A loss of 3,900 nonagricultural employees has been recorded since June, 1979. This compares to an increase of 2,000 in the labor force during the same period. The losses came from the manufacturing sector (down 4,200) with all other nondurables experiencing the greatest decline (1,900). The only manufacturing gain was in electrical machinery (1,000), which opened a new plant during the year. Nonmanufacturing posted a slight gain (300) overall, as services increased 1,000 to 72,900 workers. The biggest decrease in nonmanufacturing was in retail trade (1,500).

UNEMPLOYMENT June's unemployed workers total 4,900 more than one month ago as the rate jumped from 5.7 percent to 6.9 percent of the labor force in June. Unemployment levels have risen 30.3 percent since June, 1979, when the rate was 5.4 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings of Memphis production workers increased $9.16 (3.4 percent) to $276.86 in June. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors showed increases, with durables going up $14.28 (5.9 percent), while nondurables gained $4.82 (1.6 percent). The largest increase occurred in the food and kindred products industry where average weekly earnings climbed $24.39 or 8.0 percent . The wage rate increased 47 cents while the workweek rose 0.6 ho

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NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment lost 5,000 workers in the period from mid-May to mid-June, ending at a level of 357,100. This figure represents 12,700 fewer employees than in June, 1979. The manufacturing sector suffered a net loss of 900, dropping steadily in durable goods as slight increases were posted in nondurables. The increases came in apparel and the two all other categories, while layoffs in the machinery industry made it the biggest loser. On the nonmanufacturing side, a total loss of 4,100 was due largely to state and local government as school closings prompted a decrease of 4,000 workers. Gains in employment came from declining interest rates spurring construction (up 200) and boosting finance, insurance and real estate, also up 200 over May.

OVER THE YEAR Both labor force and employment levels are down sharply since June, 1979--the labor force has decreased by 7,500 while employment is off 15,800. Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors lost employment, 6,800 and 5,900 respectively. The largest single industry drop was retail trade (5,400), while the greatest increase came from service and miscellaneous industries (1,900).

UNEMPLOYMENT The drop in both labor force and employment points to an increase of 44.4 percent in the number unemployed since June, 1979. In the past month, the unemployed figure has jumped 10.9 percent to a June rate of 6.5 percent for the SMSA. Last month, the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, compared to 4.5 percent in June 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings of Nashville production workers increased by $7.14 (2.9 percent) in June. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors contributed to the rise. Durable goods rose $4.18 (1.6 percent) as nondurables climbed $11.30 (4.7 percent). The biggest gain occurred in the food and kindred products industry where the weekly earnings increased by $14.17 (12.4 percent). This was caused by an 11 cent average wage rate increase for the industry combined with a 4.1 hours longer workweek.

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TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Tri-Cities SMSA nonagricultural employment was 400 higher in June than in May, with the increase split evenly between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. Primary metals showed the largest manufacturing decrease (200) as that industry coupled with all other durable goods (down 100) were the only declining categories in manufacturing. Trade was the biggest loser on the nonmanufacturing side (200), while government posted a gain of 500 to lead the increasing categories.

OVER THE YEAR June's estimated total nonag employment level of 137,800 is 1,300 persons more than June of 1979. Government employment is responsible for the largest increase (1,600) which is almost entirely TVA employees. The largest decrease was in the construction industries (1,300) and was caused directly by the depressed housing market in the SMSA.

UNEMPLOYMENT An increase of 13.7 percent in the number unemployed between mid-May and mid-June contributed to the 11.3 percent rise since June, 1979. The labor force increased by 1,900 persons during the month, and by 4,800 persons over the year. The June, 1980, unemployment rate of 6.5 percent has risen from 5.8 percent in May and from 5.0 percent one year ago.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
MAY 1980

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index June 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to: June 1980 from June 1979	May 1980	Index June 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to: June 1980 from June 1979	May 1980
ALL ITEMS	247.6	14.3	1.1	247.8	14.2	1.1
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	288.0	-	-	288.2	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	245.7	7.7	0.1	246.4	7.6	0.2
HOUSING 1/	266.7	18.1	1.9	266.9	18.4	2.0
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	177.2	6.9	-0.2	176.0	6.5	-0.6
TRANSPORTATION	249.7	17.5	0.1	250.6	17.1	0.1
MEDICAL CARE	264.7	11.4	0.5	265.9	11.6	0.4
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	205.3	9.1	0.8	204.0	8.8	0.8
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	212.3	9.1	0.6	212.1	9.2	0.7
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	232.8	11.7	0.6	233.0	11.9	0.6
SERVICES	274.2	18.0	1.9	273.1	18.4	1.9
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.404	-12.6	-1.0	$.404	-12.4	-1.0
1957-59=$1.00	$.347	-	0	$.347	-	-

1/ Index series has under gone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: JULY 1980 RELEASE DATE: SEPTEMBER 1980

Tennessee rate increases only slightly. The state unemployment rate was 8.5 percent of a labor force of 2,023,453 for the month of July, an increase of 0.4 percent over last month's rate. One year ago, the July rate was 6.8 percent.

U.S. rate shows little change. After going up 0.8 percent between May and June, the country's unemployment rate went up only 0.1 percent over the past month, ending the survey period with a rate of 7.9 percent. In July, 1979, the U.S. rate was 5.8 percent.

Initial claims up dramatically. July initial claims for unemployment compensation totaled 89,612. This figure compares to 55,924 in June and shows a 60.2 percent increase in the one month period. July, 1979, claims numbered 68,709. July has traditionally been a high month for initial claims across the state.

Average weekly benefits go up. The average benefit check to unemployed workers increased fifty-four cents to $78.02 per week in July. This increase, added to the heavier claims load, resulted in a decrease of $4.5 million in the state's trust fund between June and July.

Jackson, Williamson counties share honors. Jackson County, with an unemployment rate of 27.9 percent, had the state's highest unemployment during July. Williamson County had the lowest rate with 4.6 percent of its labor force unemployed.

CPI shows smallest increase. The Consumer Price Index rose a scant 0.1 percent during June as the All Urban Consumers Index rose from 247.6 to 247.8 and the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers index rose from 247.8 to 248.0. This represented the smallest monthly percentage increase in the CPI since January 1972. Some major groups, such as Housing and Apparel and Upkeep, actually decreased during the month and helped keep the overall rise small. For an explanation of CPI data collection and methodology, turn to page two.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

A few notes on the Consumer Price Index

The CPI is calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is a measure of the average change in price in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Since January 1978, the CPI has been published for two population groups: the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers and the CPI for All Urban Workers. The All Urban Workers index represents about twice the population covered by the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers index and includes the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, etc., that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected in 85 urban areas across the country from about 18,000 tenants, 18,000 housing units for property taxes and about 24,000 establishments--grocery and department stores, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of service establishments. Prices of food, fuels, and a few other items are obtained every month in all 85 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the five largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, and for 28 local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date--1967--which equals 100.0. An increase of 122 percent, for example, is shown as 222.0. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: The price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services in the CPI has risen from $10 in 1967 to $22.20.

--From a BLS news release July 1980

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Changes From: June 1980 Net	June 1980 %	July 1979 Net	July 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,003.5	2,019.0	2,016.1	-15.5	-0.8	-12.6	-0.6
Employment 1/	1,858.2	1,854.5	1,886.0	+3.7	+0.2	-27.8	-1.5
Unemployment	137.3	164.5	129.1	-27.2	-16.5	+8.2	+6.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	8.1	6.4	---	---	---	---
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.8	5.7	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-mangement disputes

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Weekly Earnings July 1980	Weekly Earnings June 1980	Weekly Earnings July 1979	Average Weekly Hours July 1980	Average Weekly Hours June 1980	Average Weekly Hours July 1979	Average Hourly Earnings July 1980	Average Hourly Earnings June 1980	Average Hourly Earnings July 1979
All Manufacturing	$236.07	$238.74	$219.94	38.7	39.2	38.7	$6.10	$6.09	$5.68
Durable Goods	260.19	267.59	225.89	38.8	39.5	38.7	6.71	6.78	5.84
Lumber & Wood Products	166.50	171.12	156.61	37.0	37.2	37.2	4.50	4.60	4.21
Furniture & Fixtures	185.18	181.82	167.52	38.5	37.8	37.9	4.81	4.81	4.42
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	279.21	302.23	242.70	38.3	39.2	41.4	7.29	7.71	5.86
Primary Metal Products	333.51	338.07	331.01	37.6	38.2	41.8	8.87	8.85	7.92
Fabricated Metal Prod.	230.88	234.83	228.57	39.1	41.8	40.1	5.91	5.62	5.70
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	250.34	246.54	219.18	39.8	39.7	39.6	6.29	6.21	5.54
Instru. & Related Prod.	198.22	199.30	177.66	37.4	38.0	37.8	5.30	5.25	4.70
Nondurable Goods	211.75	211.28	214.18	38.7	39.2	38.7	5.47	5.39	5.54
Food & Kindred Prod.	261.90	270.72	247.18	41.9	42.5	41.5	6.25	6.36	5.95
Textile Mill Prod.	189.24	192.16	175.56	38.7	39.5	38.9	4.89	4.87	4.51
Apparel	149.16	156.11	148.24	37.6	38.7	37.5	3.97	4.03	3.95
Paper & Allied Prod.	297.60	292.94	286.37	43.6	43.8	43.8	6.83	6.68	6.54
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	340.68	341.30	301.56	40.8	40.8	41.1	8.35	8.36	7.34
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	286.14	275.52	245.83	39.1	39.3	40.7	7.32	7.01	6.04
Leather & Leather Prod.	181.20	186.11	163.74	38.8	40.2	39.1	4.67	4.63	4.19

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL July 1980	TOTAL June 1980	DISADVANTAGED July 1980	DISADVANTAGED June 1980	NON-WHITE July 1980	NON-WHITE June 1980	VETERAN July 1980	VETERAN June 1980
New Applications	32,432	33,195	14,180	17,602	8,456	11,629	1,247	1,481
Testing	2,341	2,436	787	765	346	368	278	231
Enrolled in Training	1,091	1,056	920	900	346	317	58	56
Nonagricultural Placements	12,061	11,257	3,103	4,700	1,807	3,147	1,348	1,220
Counseling	3,329	2,736	2,279	1,819	1,125	881	341	271

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CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment in the Chattanooga SMSA was down 6,700 from June to the July figure of 174,200. Nonmanufacturing showed the biggest decrease, losing 4,000 employees in the one-month period. All but 200 of those workers were in state and local government, as seasonal layoffs affected school employees in the area. The only nonmanufacturing employment increase was in the mining industry (100), where additional workers were hired to help build up inventories of fuel sources for the winter months. The largest decrease in the manufacturing sector occurred in the fabricated metal products industry, which lost 2,200 workers in a contract renegotiation strike. There were no other significant decreases in manufacturing for the month, but a general downward trend is reflected in most manufacturing industries.

OVER THE YEAR The strike mentioned above accounts for the largest single decrease in employment (2,600) since last July and makes up a big part of the 5,900 total employment loss over the year. The second largest decrease was in retail trade (1,400) which has been hard hit by the area's economic slowdown. Other significant employment losses were in Construction (800) and Chemicals (700).

UNEMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's unemployment rate dropped slightly between June and July, going from 9.5 down to 9.1 in the latest survey period. The primary reason for this decrease is that many students who were looking for jobs during their summer vacation and who failed to find work have dropped out of the labor force entirely. Added to this figure are older discouraged workers who have also dropped out of the labor force. This trend is reflected in the decreased size of the labor force, which was 201,700 in June and now stands at 197,300.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings of Chattanooga production workers decreased $9.54 (or 4.1 percent) to $231.45 per week in July. The durable goods sector declined drastically with a $24.65 (10.5 percent) drop. This was primarily caused by a sharp downtown in the fabricated metal products industry. A strike combined with less overtime worked caused the weekly earnings to decline $47.23 (15.9 percent). This is a 4.2 hour shorter workweek and a 37 cent wage rate decrease. The nondurable goods sector, however, increased slightly (1.7 percent). This increase is dominated by a $12.68 rise in weekly earnings in the paper and allied products industry.

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KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The Knoxville SMSA lost 2,000 workers between mid-June and mid-July in total nonagricultural employment. The biggest losses in the manufacturing sector came from apparel (200) due to the auto industry decline and a reduced demand for car interior products. Machinery except electrical recorded an equal loss of 200-this decrease was the result of a large company layoff and reflects the economic slowdown in the area. The only manufacturing category which showed an increase was all other nondurables, up 100 over June. Nonmanufacturing recorded its greatest decrease in state and local government, where school closings resulted in a 3.7 percent decline. One industry which is showing losses in employment over most of the nation was up in Knoxville by 100 workers in July-the construction industry's increase is due to Expo-related projects going on in the area.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonagricultural employment fell 4,300 in the one-year period to July, 1980's figure of 191,700 workers. Again, all other nondurable goods was the only industry to increase in the manufacturing sector (up 100), while apparel showed the largest manufacturing decrease (700), because of factors mentioned above. Nonmanufacturing recorded its biggest losses in construction (1,000) and trade (800), as a result of decreasing disposable income among families, many of whom have one or more previously employed members who are now without work.

UNEMPLOYMENT The unemployment picture remained relatively unchanged for the month, as the unemployment rate fell from 6.2 to 6.1 percent of the labor force. Since July, 1979, unemployment has increased 3,700 or 41.4 percent. The rise in unemployment can be traced to those industries which depend on a strong national economy to keep demand for their products up. These companies have experienced several large layoffs during the year because of recession influences not only in Knoxville, but from across the nation as well.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings of Knoxville production workers decreased 53 cents in July to $280.86. The durable goods sector declined $2.04 (or 0.6 percent) while the nondurable goods sector increased 90 cents to $260.94. The greatest change occurred in the textile mill products industry where less business accounted for a 2.9 hour shorter workweek and a 10 cent wage rate decrease. This decreased the weekly earnings by $21.53 (or 12.4 percent) to $174.20.

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MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing lost employees during the month, resulting in a total loss of 2,200 between June and July. The biggest manufacturing decrease was in lumber (300) due to a temporary plant closing. The largest increase was in fabricated metal products, where a strike settlement sent 300 people back to work in July. Food products also increased employment by 200, while all other nondurables went up 100 since June. School closings account for nonmanufacturing's greatest decline (1,400) in state and local government, while federal government lost 500. Retail trade showed the largest gain in nonmanufacturing as a new store opened employing 200 people. Services and wholesale nondurable goods were the only other increases in nonmanufacturing, adding 100 employees each.

OVER THE YEAR There are currently 6,200 fewer workers in the Memphis SMSA than in July of last year. Manufacturing industries lost 4,000 of the total with the all other nondurables category reporting the greatest decline (1,800). Nonelectrical machinery showed another significant decrease (900), over the year. Nonmanufacturing lost 1,300 in the retail trade industry, and state and local government has fallen by 1,200 since last July. Service industries recorded the largest nonmanufacturing increase (900), followed by construction (300) and wholesale nondurable goods (100).

UNEMPLOYMENT Memphis area unemployment decreased 8.4 percent between June and July, as the labor force fell 0.2 percent. This decrease in unemployment is represented by a drop in the unemployment rate from 7.0 percent in June to 6.4 percent in July. Since July, 1979, unemployment levels have risen 21.8 percent, while the labor force increased only 0.4 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings of Memphis production workers increased $2.38 (or 0.8 percent) during the month of July. This was mainly due to a wage rate increase of 18 cents. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors rose. The durable goods increased by $1.80 (0.7 percent) while the nondurable goods increased by $2.53 (0.8 percent). In both sectors a wage rate increase was the primary cause for growth. However, due to a strike and less overtime in the lumber and wood products industry, the weekly earnings declined $40.34 (or 26.2 percent) to $153.99. The workweek declined 3.7 hours while the wage rate dropped 62 cents. This was partially offset by a $15.77 (9.1 percent) increase in the furniture and fixtures industry. In this industry both the workweek and the wage rate increased.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Changes From: June 1980 Net	June 1980 %	July 1979 Net	July 1979 %
Civilian Labor Force	390.0	390.7	388.5	-0.7	-0.2	+1.5	+ 0.4
Unemployment	25.1	27.4	20.6	-2.3	-8.4	+4.5	+21.8
Percent of Labor Force	6.4	7.0	5.3	--	--	--	--
Total Employment	364.9	363.3	367.9	+1.6	+0.4	-3.0	- 0.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

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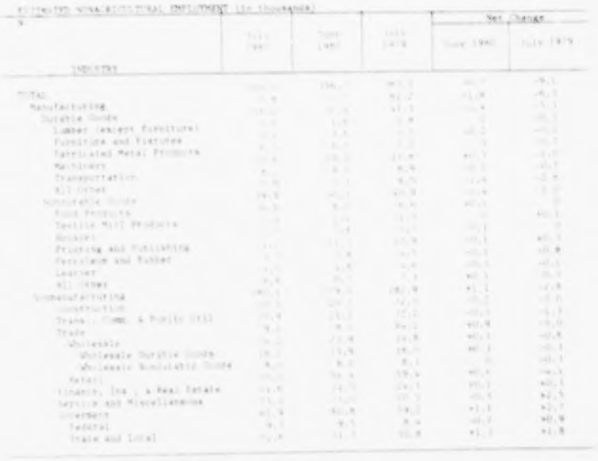
NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The Nashville SMSA's total nonagricultural employment stands at 356,000 for July, 1980. This figure is 700 workers short of the June total and can be attributed generally to an overall worsening of the area economy during July. The manufacturing sector experienced its greatest decline in the all other durable goods industry by losing 1,400 workers due to a large company layoff. The increase of 300 in machinery is misleading, because during the survey week in June, a plant was closed for vacation and its 300 employees were reported as a loss for the industry. The largest nonmanufacturing decrease came in services and miscellaneous industries which fell by 500 employees or 0.7 percent. Another significant decrease came in the construction industry (200) which usually reaches its peak employment level in July of each year. The greatest increase among nonmanufacturing industries came in state and local government, where summer job programs for youth added 1,100 to the employment level. Trade also rose over its June level, increasing by 900 workers.

OVER THE YEAR A decline of 9,100 employees since July, 1979 gives an indication of the Nashville area's changing economy. All other durable goods posted the greatest manufacturing decrease (2,600) primarily because of a single company's layoffs, while printing, with a gain of 300, had the sector's biggest increase. In nonmanufacturing, retail trade lost 4,400 workers and construction dropped 2,500. Significant increases came from services (2,500) and state and local government (1,800).

UNEMPLOYMENT July's unemployment rate remained unchanged from the June figure of 6.6 percent of the labor force which added 3,400 people during the month. Since July, 1979, the labor force has declined by 2,800 while the number unemployed has risen 5,800 or 27.0 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly earnings of Nashville production workers decreased by $3.01 or 1.2 percent during July. This was followed by a $7.90 (3.1 percent) decrease in the durable goods sector. This drop was caused by a wage rate decrease of 22 cents for the entire sector. Nondurable goods, however, increased by $2.91 or 1.1 percent. The main reason for this small increase was the large increase in the printing and publishing industries. The weekly earnings increased by $28.98 (9.8 percent). This was mainly due to a 64 cent wage rate increase due to more business.



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TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment in the Tri-Cities area was down 1,400 in July from the previous month's level. A general economic slowdown is responsible for the decline, as no major strikes or layoffs were reported. The apparel industry showed the largest decrease in the manufacturing sector (400), while nonmanufacturing listed government as having the largest drop in employment (600). Stone, clay and glass suffered a significant loss as well, decreasing by 200 workers, or approximately 10 percent. Increasing industries for the month were services (200), all other durable goods (100) and textile mill products (100).

OVER THE YEAR July's nonag employment level of 135,600 was 800 perople fewer than one year ago. An addition of 2,900 in government due to a TVA project kept the decline from being more serious than it was. All other nondurable goods was the only manufacturing industry to show an increase, gaining 300 over the year. Major decreases came from all other durable goods (900) and from construction (1,400).

UNEMPLOYMENT Tri-Cities unemployment rate increased 0.3 percent since June, to end the survey period at 6.8 percent. The total labor force added 400 workers or 0.2 percent in the same period. Since July, 1979, the number unemployed has gone up 1,800 (17.3 percent), while the labor force added only 1.6 percent.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
JULY 1980

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index July 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1980 from July 1979	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1980 from June 1980	Index July 1980	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1980 from July 1979	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1980 from June 1980
ALL ITEMS	247.8	11.2	0.1	248.0	11.0	0.1
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	288.2	-	-	288.4	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	248.3	7.6	1.1	249.1	7.9	1.1
HOUSING 1/	265.1	16.1	-0.6	265.1	16.1	-0.7
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	176.2	7.2	-0.6	175.4	6.6	-0.3
TRANSPORTATION	251.0	15.9	0.5	251.9	15.7	0.5
MEDICAL CARE	266.6	11.1	0.7	267.8	11.4	0.7
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	206.6	9.3	0.6	204.4	8.4	0.2
OTHER GOODS AND SERV..	213.5	9.4	0.5	212.9	9.1	0.4
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	234.1	11.2	0.6	234.4	11.1	0.6
SERVICES	272.4	16.1	-0.7	273.1	16.2	-0.7
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.404	-11.6	0	$.403	-11.6	-0.2
1957-59=$1.00	$.347	-	-	$.347	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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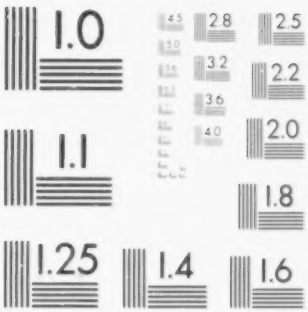

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